THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By Gallaway, Rhea & Cluskey.) MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1868. (Volume Ten—Num

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Avalanche Office, in Avalanche Building, 22 Jefferson street.

Apperson & Co., S. M., cotton factors and commission merchants, 164½ Front and 4 Jefferson streets.

Atkins Brothers, hardware, 26 Main street.

Beene & Co., H. A., cotton and tobacco factors, Avalanche Building, Jefferson street.

Benham, Hendrix & Co., re-tailers, 10 Adams street.

Busch, Estes & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Bolock & Co., hookwork and staves, 244 Main street.

Bradley, F., manufacturer of gentlemen's boots and shoes, 261 Main street.

Burns & Co., James T., steamboat agents, 13 Jefferson street.

Cameron & Co., J. H., Finley Charm Dasher, 261 Main street.

Chamberlin & Co., L. F., booksellers and stationers, 167 Main street.

Clarke & Co., S. K., insurance agents, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

Cleaves & Co., C. C., booksellers and stationers, 313 Second street.

Cooper, Atwell, Chapman & Co., books and stationery, 279 Main street.

Carolina Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tenn., office 326 Main street.

Craig & Co., R. G., seed store, 278 Main street, in the Jackson Block.

Cubbins, Gunn & Coover, planing mill and lumber yard, Union and Third and 56 Washington street.

Cunnell & Eakin, cotton factors and dockery, foot of Market street.

Cush, J. H., cotton and produce factor, 226 Front street.

Cushing & Lane, iron founders and machinists, Adams street, near Bayou.

Cayce & Co., M. C., general auctioneers, 303 Main street.

Chandler & Co., B. A., agents for cotton and merchandise Safe, Yale & Towne's, 264 Front street.

Davis, A. E., practical house and sign painter, 36 Union street.

Dockery, Wm., marble works and marble mantel warerooms, 274 Front street, above Market.

Desoto Bank of Memphis, 20 Madison street.

Dickinson & Bro., J. W., cotton factors and commission merchants, 210 Front street.

Deissner & Co., J., china, glass and queensware, 44 North Court street.

Europ an Assurance Society, office 278 Main street.

Emmet Springs Institution, 4 Madison street.

Elson Brothers, dry goods, 277 Main street.

Ferguson, Cordes & Co., grocers, 8 Front street.

Fowlkes & Steffey, cotton factors and commission merchants, 161 second street and 4 Main Station.

Frank, Backman & Chapman, groceries and family supplies, 200 Main street.

Fitzgerald & Co., H., grocers, produce dealers and commission merchants, 24 Front street.

Forster, Scanlaker & Co., groceries, cotton factors and commission merchants, 161 Front and 6 Main street.

Franklin Insurance and Banking Company, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Green & Co., N. S., dealers in whisky, etc., 221 Front street.

Gay, Alden, McCrea & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, 226 Front street.

Hernando Insurance Company, No. 17 Madison street.

Harmstad, Larry, steamboat Agent, No. 13 Jefferson street.

Hill, Strange & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 11 Monroe street.

Hill & Co., John C., cotton and storage warehouse, Court street, near Second.

Haller, Fisher & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 46 Madison street.

Howell Wood & Co., dry goods, southern Palace, 321 Main street.

Heath, Lewis & Frazer, attorneys, corner Second and Main street.

Halsaer & Fritz, dry goods, 215 Main street.

Jones, Edward C., architect, 279½ Main street.

Jones, Brown & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 226 Front street.

Jones & Co., G. W., wholesale and retail druggists, 267 Main street.

Jones & Co., J. W. A., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 220 Front street, up stairs.

Johnson & Co., W. J., steamboat agents, Star Wharfboat, foot of Jefferson street.

Kent & Porter, real estate brokers and general agents, No. 2 Kit Williams Block, corner of Madison and Second.

Keller, Dr. J. M., office Jefferson street Avalanche Building, Rooms 3 and 4, residence Monroe, between Main and Second.

Kennedy, Williams & Russell, cotton factors and commission merchants, 268 Front street.

Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, office corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Lamb & Co., H. W., cotton and storage warehouse, Adams street, near Bayou.

Lewy & Nephew, cotton factors and commission merchants, 2 Front street.

Lane & Co., F., cotton factors and commission merchants, corner of Union and Front streets.

Lovett & Co., Joseph S., boots and shoe dealers, corner of Main and Union streets.

Lancaster & Carter, general commission and forwarding merchants, 13 Front street.

Levy & Co., A. S., auctioneers, Second street, between Union and Gayoso.

Lehmann & Brother, agents, boot and shoemakers 261½ Second street.

Lee & Bailey, general steamboat agents and forwarders 14 Madison street.

Lowenstein, H., staple and fancy dry goods 321 Main street.

Lindsay, Arnold & Co., dry goods, 311 Main street.

Moody & Co., John R., commission and storage, 226 Front street.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad, freight office, foot of Madison street, second story.

Moore, Whitfield & Co., cotton factors, storage and general commission merchants, No. 1 Howard's Row.

Merchants' National Bank, No. 9 Jefferson street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, office No. 5 Jefferson street, depot of Madison street.

Mosby & Dorion, commission merchants, 204 Front street

Mc'Lae & Walker, attorneys at law, Bethel Block.

Mc'Combs & Co., sole agents Eagle Cotton Gins, 272½ and 276 Main street.

McAlpen & Bro., liquor dealers, 230 Main street.

Martin & Donegan, cotton factors, commission and forwarding merchants, 18 Union street.

Maxwell & Anderson, marble works, No. 39 Union street, between Second and Third.

Mercer & Hilgert, merchant tailor No. 31 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

Miles & Stoddard, auctioneers, 271 Main street.

Meaken Brothers, staple and fancy dry goods, 262 Main street

Mansfield & Higbee, wholesale druggists, 301 and 303 Main street.

Mulliday, Clements & Co., storage for cotton and merchandise generally, Poplar street, near river.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad, office 227½ Main street.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, Tom Calvert, superintendent.

New Memphis, Theater, W. C. Thompson, manager, Jefferson street, below Third.

Neely & Co., J. C., cotton factors and commission merchants, 280 Front street.

Nelson, Lindsay, house and sign painters, glaziers, etc., 97 Jefferson street.

Nathan, Henry, importer and wholesale dealer in wines liquors, cigars, etc., 32 Jefferson street.

North American Life Insurance Company, of New York, John B. Smith, general agent, 220 Front street.

Partee, Metcalfe & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Power & Metcalfe, merchant tailors, 238 Second street.

People's Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

Painemore & Co., W. H., general Auctioneers, Vincent Block, Second street.

Perkins, Livingston & Peet, cotton gins, presses and plantation machinery, 320 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Patrick & Co., J., J., cotton factors, 224 Front street.

Postoffice, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

Planters' Insurance Company of Tennessee, 272 Front street.

Price & Treadwell, wholesale grocers, Lee Block, Union street.

Partee & Harbert, commission merchants, 14 Monroe street.

Pope, Otix & Co., dry goods, 197 Main street.

Ranch & Co., A. G., wholesale grocers, 220 Front street.

Rawlings & Co., J. J., cotton factors and commission merchants, 254 Front street.

Robertson & Carter, cotton factors and commission merchants, 13 Union street.

Robinson & Co., Wm. A., founder and machinists, opposite Gayoso House.

Robeson, Saced & Co., wholesale clothing, 305 Main street

Rollins, Fraser & Co., cotton factors, 15 Union street.

Royster, Trezevant & Co., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Ayres Block, Second street.

Stewart, W. L., cotton and commission merchant, 4 Bank alley.

Schabel & Co., J. F., stove dealers, 227 Main street.

Stone, Horace, wholesale boots and shoes, 325 Main street.

Sullivan, Mrs. Sallie, millinery goods, 257 Main street, over Bonner's.

Sample, Mitchell & McCauley, cotton factors and commission merchants, 13 Union street.

Stanley, King & Smith, cotton factors and commission merchants, 272 Front street street, up stairs.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, McMahon & Gill, agents; office, 42 Madison street.

Smith & Leech, wholesale liquor dealers, 242 Second street.

Semmes & Co., B. J., importers and dealers in liquors, 224 Second street.

Shaw & Co., J. S., hardware, 233 Second street.

Swanwick & Co., W. T., lumber dealers, foot of Adams street.

Smith, Owen, undertaker, 268 northeast corner Gayoso and Second streets.

Toof, S. C., Book and Job Printer, No. 15 West Court street.

Taylor, Cole & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 11 Monroe street.

Thomas & Arnold, dry goods, 283 Main street.

Toof, Phillips & Co., cotton factors, grocers and commission merchants, 266 Front street.

Tennessee State Mutual Insurance Company, of Memphis, office 15 Madison street.

Titus & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 10 Jefferson street.

Tennessee Savings Institution, corner of Court and Main ave 15.

Tobin, Lyan & Co., cotton factors and grocers, 246 Main street.

Vason & Donohue, steamboat agents, 224 Front street, up stairs.

Verner & Hatchett, cotton factors and commission merchants, 229 Front street.

Van Benschoten, auctioneer, 30 Madison street.

Van Vleet, George W., agent Missouri State Lottery, 20 Jefferson street.

Waggener & Co., J. H., merchant tailors and dealers in ready-made clothing, 198 Main street.

Wade & Co., J. B., wholesale and retail druggists, 263 Main street.

Webb, M. & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Lee Block, Union street.

Worsham House, corner Main and Adams streets. C. B. Gallo ay, proprietor.

White, Kerr & Evans, cotton factors, general commission and forwarding merchants, 204 Main street.

Worseley, Jay & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Adams street, below Main.

Williams, J. D., wholesale clothing, 272 Main street.

Wilkerson, Hill & Co., wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 228 Front street.

Walt & Co., Martin, wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 171 Front street.

Wright, W. F., storage and commission, 2 Tromenade street.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

Montgomery Blair is said to be coming out against Grant.

Not one of the one hundred and forty-three newspapers published in Iowa is religious.

The Loyal Leaguers in New York State have taken to forming Fenton clubs.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial are going to visit the Pope.

Emile Melville will shortly leave for California, under engagement to Harry Wall.

Mayor Hoffman declined a public dinner at Philadelphia. Not fond of Quaker cooking.

Steubenville, Ohio, had three separate prize fights on Christmas day.

Victor Hugo has made up with his wife, with whom he had been on bad terms.

The Alexandria (Virginia) *Gazette* on Wednesday commenced its sixty-ninth year.

Fifteen hundred suits for ante-war debts have been brought in one county of Virginia.

Ristori played three times in Pittsburg, and the gross receipts were eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Lieutenant General A. P. Stewart has been stopping at the Louisville Hotel for a day or two past.

A. T. Stewart loses a quarter of a million by the failure of Hopkins & Co., of Cincinnati.

The High Churchmen of New York have got up a "Union" against their less elevated brethren.

Aaron Jones, the shoulder hitter, has opened a saloon in Cincinnati, and will there give his attention to bust-head whisky.

Sylvester G. Sherwood, of the Rhode Island Supreme Bench, died on Friday at Providence.

The English and French press are advising the Spanish Government to prepare itself for a final parting with Cuba.

Of the twenty-three nominations made by the late Alabama Convention, all but eleven have declined to be candidates.

Edwin Forrest, accompanied by Barton Hill, arrived in New Orleans Saturday evening, and put up at the St. Charles hotel.

Efforts are being made to induce Governor Seymour, of New York, to withdraw his declination of the Presidential candidacy.

The J. F. Booth who is playing in England as an American actor, is a half brother of our Booth.

William Hudson, a Providence, Rhode Island, worsted manufacturer, has failed for $300,000.

The University of Pekin, China, has examined 14,000 students at one time, and 6,000 is the average number.

It is said that Bonner has offered Thurlow Weed $50,000 for the book he proposes to write.

"Baldy Smith," is addressed as "His Excellency," by the new Captain General of Cuba.

Preparations for the meeting of the National Republican Convention in Chicago have commenced.

G. F. Train, Dan. Rice and Daniel Pratt, are all independent candidates for the Presidency. The immortal J. N. is more modest.

That Paris editor who "libeled" the Princess of Metternich, by calling her one of the "demi monde," has been fined $200 and imprisoned.

De Bow's Review, for December, said the close of the year would, in all probability, witness a large emigration from the South. Has the prediction been verified?

Congressman Wilson, of Iowa, must make reconstruction and impeachment pay. He is building a palatial residence at Fairfield, Iowa.

In the Ticknor divorce case, Helen Huntron, alias Blair, alias Fuller, testified that she couldn't tell whether it was in 1855, '56 or, 57, that she was married to Blair.

The London *Spectator* says the English are the most thievish race in the world, and that pecuniary dishonesty is the curse of their society.

William Muser, publisher of the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment and five hundred dollars fine, for libel.

While Memminger was secretary of the Confederate treasury, the joke went round that he had said the debt amounted to $800,000,000, or $8,000,000,000—he forgot which.

Seven more men are missing in Chicago. Eleven citizens have thus far mysteriously disappeared within the past three weeks. Nice place, Chicago.

Some of the London press consider the purchase by the United States of the Danish West India Islands as a matter of "high international consequence."

Governor Swann, in his message to the Legislature of Maryland, represents the assessed value of property in that State to be greater than before the war.

The Davenports have made a *fiasco* in Vienna and throughout Southern Germany. A couple of clever fellows from Dresden travel about the country and show up their tricks to large and delighted audiences.

Said Hunnicut, a few years ago: "Depravity, ignorance and superstition form a dangerous compound, and such a compound is the black population of Virginia." Is it less true now that Hunnicut is its idol?

The New York *Citizen* thinks that "a striped bass, with a lemon in his mouth, and his tail tied to his dorsal fin, might as well try to swim up over the falls of Niagara" as the Radicals to succeed on negro suffrage.

There are two ladies employed as telegraph operators on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, one at Bedford and the other at Bloomington, and both excellent operators.

A French wit says that the gibbet is a species of flattery to the human race. Three or four persons are hung from time to time, for the purpose of making the rest believe that they are virtuous.

General F. P. Blair is said to be at work to secure the nomination for Governor of Missouri, with the intention of following up the advantage by an election to the United States Senate.

A New Haven lady gives Professor Bailey, the elocutionist of Yale College, the high praise of being the only gentleman in that city who understands properly how to care for a lady in the supper room.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* thinks that A. J. Halleck, brother of Major General Halleck, was among those lost with the steamship Raleigh. He was on his way to Mobile to enter the engineer service.

We forgot to announce to our lady readers that the present year, 1868, is Leap Year, in which they have special liberties not proper to exercise in any other year. Ladies who do not marry this year may have to wait four years longer.

Alanson Palmer, once one of the wealthiest citizens of Buffalo, who used to roll through the streets in his coach and four, was recently sentenced to four months in the workhouse for stealing a shirt. The old man is in wretched poverty and mental imbecility.

On the 28th of November a severe fight occurred near South Fork, Southern Oregon, in which nineteen soldiers were killed, one of whom, Lieutenant John Madigan, lived in Jersey City, and another Carl Bross, in Newark, New Jersey.

Havana advices state that there is now no doubt that the Cuba sugar crop will be a very abundant one, and of excellent quality. If good prices can be obtained, 1868 will have a prosperous year in the history of Cuba, the past two years having been disastrous to business men.

The Omaha *Herald* copies an announcement that A. D. Richardson is going to do Grant's life, and says he ought to give a sketch of his own, not omitting that interesting chapter of it which caused him to be "shot in the groin" while walking down Amity street one night.

Mr. Mullaly, editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, will leave New York on the 9th of January on a lecturing tour through the South and Southwest. He will be absent about three months, and during that time will speak in the principal cities of the South and the Mississippi valley.

A letter recently received by a London paper, signed "Beware," says: "We are not defunct yet—last night Clerkenwell trembled. Who shall say where we may strike next? The blood of Allen cries aloud for vengeance. Blood for blood is your motto; you shall have it."

In Cuba it is reported that the authorities are at present engaged in obtaining a registry of slaves, as a preliminary to the fixing of the indemnity to be paid to their owners when emancipation shall be declared. All slaves not registered within a given time will be regarded as and declared free.

The Swedish Minister Baron Wedderstadt, had an official interview with the Secretary of State on Thursday. The Secretary informed the Baron that he had made no proposition for the purchase of St. Bartholomew, and the Baron assured the Secretary that he had received no instructions or suggestion tending toward the sale of the island.

A barrel of whisky exploded on Saturday in the rectifying distillery at No. 520 West Thirty-seventh street, New York, owned by E. Brockman, a workman having placed a lighted lamp too near the barrel. A portion of the side wall of the building was blown out. Immediately after the explosion the place was seized by an Internal Revenue officer.

Mrs. J. Priest, employed as cashier at the Wetmore House, New York, committed suicide by taking opium. On her dressing table were found letters addressed to different persons and a bottle containing a small quantity of poison. Mrs. Priest was a Southern lady and had not been long a resident of that city.

The police have arrested three men on suspicion of being the highwaymen who assaulted a bank clerk in Wall street a few weeks ago, and robbed him of four millions in checks and greenbacks, and two of them have been partially identified by the man they robbed and by brokers who saw the highwaymen drive off in a sleigh. The prisoners say they can prove their innocence.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from St. Louis, pathetically deplores the quarrels that have sprung up among the Radicals of Missouri, and the consequences to the party to which the personal bitterness which has thus been engendered must inevitably lead. He complains of the troubles which have disorganized and threaten to break down utterly Radical supremacy in Missouri.

Honorable Jefferson Davis and wife left New Orleans Saturday evening by the steamer Wild Waggoner for Natchez, Mississippi, whence they will proceed to visit familiar friends and localities in that State. The occasion of the departure attracted quite an assemblage to the vicinity of the steamer, and Mr. Davis was heartily cheered by a crowd of whites and blacks as he stepped on board.

Thomas Walsh, a boy of nineteen, was hanged at Newark, New Jersey, Friday, for the murder of Patrick Norway, on the night of the Fourth of July last. He met his death boldly, having taken a cool view of the gallows the day before while he smoked a cigar. Not a movement was noticeable in the body when the trap fell, and he died apparently without a struggle. One of the temporarily appointed Sheriff's assistants fainted at the sight of the hanging man.

A correspondent of the *Picayune* says it is a general remark among sugar planters that the sugar cane is small and apparently deteriorating. It may, remarks the correspondent, perhaps be caused by a succession of unfavorable seasons; but the more general belief is that our cane is "run down." In this connection it has been noticed that a very large proportion of the cane is the "purple" variety, and that much less of the "red ribbon" is found than in former years.

The Mobile *Times* thus refers to the decision of the court martial in the case of Captain Schaff: "The sentence inflicted by the military commission in the case would have been far better understood had not that commission, after the first day's evidence had been published, suddenly excluded the public from the hall of their deliberations. As it stands now before the world, it is impossible to accept that sentence as seriously intended to inflict punishment or in any way retrieve the character of Captain Schaff from the deep stain inflicted on it by the publication of the evidence on behalf of the prosecution."

The Eardley Scandal.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

A case of some interest to Americans was brought before the Police Magistrate at Bow street yesterday. Sir Eardley Gideon Culling Eardley was committed for bigamy, in having married in New York in 1859 Miss Emily Florence M'Gee, who is still living, and quite recently another lady at St. George's, Hanover Square. Mr. James M'Gee, father of the rightful Lady Eardley, deposed that his daughter was married to the prisoner at Calvery Church, in the presence of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. Charles Mosley and other witnesses.

It was proved that in New York such a marriage, or one in a private house, or even in the street, was legal, as it was in England in the time of George II. Sir Eardley, defended by eminent counsel, contended that the marriage was illegal, but the magistrate committed him without bail to take his trial. Here, then, is another Yelverton case, and another caution to beware of titled foreigners, or to make sure that all the necessary formalities have been complied with.

Sir Eardley seems to have imagined that he could repudiate his New York marriage, because there was no ceremony before the British Consul; but I doubt if that plea will avail him. He had himself recognized the original Lady Eardly as his wife in articles giving her a separate maintenance.

An Incident.

A few days ago General James Longstreet called at the residence of General Hancock and sent in his card. General Hancock was then engaged with some friends, ladies and gentlemen. He immediately left them to receive his old army friend, more recently his foe, but now again his friend, and after a warm greeting, insisted upon conducting General Longstreet into the parlor and introducing him to the company there assembled. The style of the introduction was so peculiar that we reproduce it for the special benefit of the malignant Radicals, as a full justification for their suspicions of General Hancock's loyalty.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said General Hancock, "allow me to introduce to you a gallant gentleman, to whom I am indebted for an ungraceful limp, and whom I had the misfortune to wing in the same combat."

We must add that, although the company was composed exclusively of ladies and gentlemen whose sentiments and sympathies were on the Union side in the late war, the incident excited a profound and most pleasurable sensation, and the two distinguished soldiers were regarded with increased admiration and respect.

TRAVELER'S LETTER—No. 2.

The Mississippi Central Railroad—Acknowledgment of Courtesies to the "Avalanche's" Correspondent—The Results of the Memphis Elections Electrify the Country—Compliment to Mayor Leftwich—The New County of "Neshoba" (that is to be), with Grand Junction for the Capital—Freedmen in Various Parts of the Country Voluntarily Returning to their Old Relations with their Former Masters.

LAGRANGE, TENN., January 4, 1868.

I ought not to have closed my last letter without asking permission to return my sincere acknowledgements to those able, efficient and liberal officers of the Mississippi Central railroad, Messrs. Carey and McConnico, of Water Valley, whose courtesies made the voyage to Canton and back so entirely agreeable, notwithstanding the unexampled "hard times." The clock like movement of the trains, the skill, politeness and accommodating spirit of the intelligent conductors, the comfort and cleanliness of the silken cushioned coaches, and the excellent condition of the track, bridges, trestles, locomotives, etc., etc., all go to prove incontestably that the management of the "Mississippi Central" is in the hands of men who thoroughly understand the business of their profession. Your correspondent is also under obligations to Mr. J. W. Rust, of Canton, the courteous proprietor and conductor of the sleeping cars on the same road, whose "locomotive bedrooms," softly and sweetly "hung," glide smoothly over hill and dale, through wildernesses of "night and storm and darkness," as to lap you in dreams Elysian, and make you forget, for nine delicious hours, that you are not in your own fast anchored "four poster" at home.

The whole countryside in this direction, was electrified with joy, yesterday, by the intelligence of the glorious result of the Memphis city elections. It was, indeed, a most cheering triumph; because it was the triumph of civilization, progress and true liberty, in the person of Dr. Leftwich and his Conservative coadjutors, over the black cohorts of ignorance, fanaticism and Radical oppression, as represented by their mongrel opponents. The era of the great moral reactionary revolution, which began some months ago in Maine and California, and culminated in the healthy and cheering thunder of a hundred thousand guns from New York, has also witnessed a "cleaner," more pronounced, or a more splendid victory. And when, in the case of the mayoralty, it is remembered that it was achieved after only two days' canvass on the part of the Conservative standard bearer, it will naturally be inferred by our political brethren at a distance that a fair share of the credit of so splendid a victory is due to the ability and address of Dr. Leftwich, and to his high character and standing as a man and as a statesman. To the country at large, the result of the Memphis election will be particularly acceptable and inspiriting, as an unmistakable indication that the grand popular reaction and upheaval against the negro-supremacy policy of Radicalism—and the measures of Congress generally—is still going forward and spreading in all directions, with increasing vigor and momentum. Heaven hasten the day when the only constitutional party left in the country may be so backed up and strengthened by the popular voice as to be able to resume its rightful position at the head of the Government, in the person of some good, great, strong man, like George Pendleton, Robert E. Lee, or Franklin Pierce—not forgetting the modest, pure-minded Fillmore, than whom Radicalism, particularly the Radicalism of Congress, has no bitterer opponent among all the true men of the North.

A new county, to be formed of parts of McNairy, Hardeman and Fayette, and stretching along the line on both sides of the Memphis and Charleston railroad for about sixty miles, with Saulsbury, Grand Junction or Lagrange for the county capital, has been much talked of lately, and is believed by many to be on the verge of actual accomplishment. It would certainly be of great convenience to the people residing in the district named, and would add little or nothing to the tax burdens of either of the old counties. Some little opposition to the measure, I hear, has been developed in certain quarters among the people of Hardeman; but, on a calm review of the *pros* and *cons*, I trust that this opposition will be withdrawn, and that nothing captious will be done to prevent the people of the proposed new county from making use of the facilities which a great public work like the Memphis and Charleston railroad naturally affords them for transacting county business. I had thought, and still think, that the maxim, "*Live and let live*," was one of universal acceptance among a generous and just people. A bill to establish this new county, I learn, has been introduced in the Legislature, and so far has easily passed two readings without eliciting any serious opposition. A prominent member of the Senate informed me a week or two before Christmas, that he knew of but one man in that body who would finally vote against it. A section of the Revised Code (the 53d, I believe,) which forms a serious legal or technical obstacle to its passage, will be, it is said, readily repealed or suspended. As it now was a prospect of considerable rivalry between the towns of LaGrange, Saulsbury and Grand Junction, for the "county seat;" but, of late, people seem generally to have come to the conclusion that the most central and proper place for the capital of a railroad county, such as this is to be, is, at the point where the two railroads, which "tap" the whole length and breadth of the proposed county, cross each other almost at right angles. Besides, the existence of these two roads, alone led to the mooting of the project of a new county; and it would be strange indeed if the county seat were located anywhere else than at Grand Junction, which is not only the point where they cross, but is also, geographically and popularly, the most central. The name of the new county, I believe, has not yet been determined upon; and if those who have the matter in hand will hear a suggestion on the subject, I think I can give them one, at once appropriate and euphonious. I suggest *Neshoba*. That is the Indian name of Wolf river, a stream, the principal confluent of which rises near the center of the proposed new county, runs due west to the southeast of Grand Junction, and from thence runs angling across the whole western portion of said county, toward Memphis. Another confluent of the same stream—the north fork of Wolf—has its rise a few miles to the northwest of Grand Junction, and running westward unites with the main stream a mile or two below the town of Moscow. I believe it is generally conceded, among people of taste, that we ought to retain among us as many of the beautiful Indian names left behind by the aborigines, as we appropriately can. What can be more appropriate for our new county than the musical Chickasaw name of its principal river "Neshoba?"—a name which, owing to its translation into English, as applied to the river, has been utterly lost from the map of this part of the country, and is likely to disappear forever unless given to the proposed new county. The Indians, it is said, called the stream "Neshoba," or "the River of Wolves," because, in their times, an extraordinary number of those fierce creatures inhabited its lonely bottoms. Be this as it may, it is certain that Neshoba is a pretty, musical sounding name, if Wolf is not; and we should at least do the memory of the former owners and inhabitants of the country the scant justice of adopting and retaining it. Very few memorials of the Indians—especially here in Tennessee—exist in our midst; and even their names, which still "linger among us, like the last vibration of the Red Man's requiem," remain almost wholly "unsung, unknown to beautiful tradition."

If we are to believe "common report," some strange developments are taking place among the freedmen, which, with those given in a previous communication, go still further to illustrate the utter breaking down of the experiment of free negro labor. It is authentically reported that, in two or three distinct instances, in Tennessee and Mississippi, a number of freedmen, heads of families, have voluntarily returned to their former masters, and insisted on being taken back upon "the old plantation," on terms nearly tantamount, in all respects except the name, to those of the old relations of master and servant, as before the war. In one instance given, which is said to have occurred in Madison county, Tennessee, nine freedmen, heads of families, returned to their former master, and, after negotiation, entered into a written contract with him, binding themselves and families to remain and work for him, *for life*, on those terms! All that the planter refused to take them at the rate of feeding and clothing them for their services, telling them that the experiment had been fully tried, and it had been found that they would not work enough to earn even a bare support in a state of freedom. But the freedmen still insisted on staying, and finally said: "Well den, massa, you take us, and be to us as you always used to was, fore de war, an we to you, an we stay wid you till de last day in de mornin; better do dat dan starve." And so it was settled, leaving all confidence in the justice and clemency of their old master, they expressly agreed to submit to corporal chastisement in case of disobedience, or failure to do their whole duty as farm laborers—in a word, "*to be as dey was fore de war.*" This I give you as it comes to me; and it comes so direct and in so specific a shape as to details, that I have little doubt it is substantially true. Reports of similar occurrences, more or less authentic, frequently reach me from other points of the country, and particularly from Mississippi. Of one thing there can be no doubt: the negroes are rapidly coming to a knowledge of the unpleasant but insurmountable fact that they cannot, as a class, maintain themselves in a state of freedom without assistance; and all over the country, I hear of their giving utterance to declarations, wrung from them by the near approach of starvation, going to show that many of them have already come to the conclusion that emancipation has been to to them, and to their race, an almost unmixed curse. "Ah! we don't see dat we's nigh as well off now as when we was sarvants and had good masters. Den we always had plenty to eat, plenty to war, and a comfortable house to lib in; and when we got sick, old missus 'ud come and nuss us jes like one of her own chillun. *Now—Oh—u!*—dis chile aint had no meat to eat dese five—four months; nuffin but corn bread and parched corn; and when any of us gits sick—ugh—u!—who's a gwine to pay for de doctor, I'd like to know?—*Money?*—Dis nigger haint seen no money since cotton went down." And the burden of their song, all over the country is "*We dont see dat we's nigh as well off now as we was when we had good masters.*"

A shrewd colored man, of this vicinage, with whom we fell into conversation recently, remarked: "Niggers is nothin' but children, the most and de best on 'em is jest like children, and as long as dey free, dey aint gwine to work enough to keep soul and body togedder without stealin.' Dem niggers you heahs huntin' round so much o' nights lately, pretendin' to ketch coons and 'possums, dey's huntin' de white people's hogs and cattle; dat's what dey's a doin' mostly, shuah; and 'taint guine to be long before dere'll be mighty few hogs and cattle left in de country."

"But," said I, "When they have killed all the hogs and stolen everything that there is to be stolen, what will they do for something to eat, then?"

"Guess dey'll starve, marster;—don't see what else dey kin do in sech a case; less'en dey messigrate (sic) to some udder country, whar de white people has sumthin for 'em to steal. Nigger ruther steal dan work any day. Dey aint agwine to work enough to make a good living, till dey's taken and hilt up to it like dey was fore de war—fore de Radicalsbumists cum and sot 'em free."

Looked at in its present terribly disastrous effects, moral as well as material, upon the negro, and in view of the hideous catastrophe which seems to impend, and which nothing but the wisest, promptest statesmanship can avert, I do not see how anyone can regard the emancipation of the blacks, in this country, as aught else than a great national crime—the most atrocious, the most stupendous, and the most stupid the world has ever seen.

J. P. P.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TUESDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

Report of Revenue Commissioner Wells Presented to Congress.

General Gordon Granger to Succeed Gen. Swayne in Alabama.

General Henks Succeeds General Niles in North Carolina.

Message of Gov. Fenton, of New York.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 7.—A Washington special says the report of Revenue Commissioner Wells will be presented in Congress on Tuesday. Considerable importance is attached to it, as it discusses at some length the financial and industrial questions now before the country. It is understood to advocate the reduction or repeal of taxes on manufactured articles.

The national banks not having reported their receipts for this month, the public statement will not be issued until to-day (Tuesday.)

A *Times* special says it is understood that General Gordon Granger will be assigned to succeed General Swayne in the command of the sub-district of Alabama.

General Canby has relieved General Niles of his command at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and assigned General Henk in his stead. The district will include nearly all the eastern portion of the State where complaints of disorder have been made daily.

ALBANY, January 6.—Governor Fenton's message will be delivered to-day. He says the State's debt over the sinking fund is forty-four million dollars. All departments of business and enterprise are prosperous. The amount of tax paid by the people is about $25 per head. The real estate of the State has increased thirteen per cent. in five years. The value of the property of the State is $4,500,000,000. He favors sustaining the National credit, opposes the contraction of the currency, and opposes any attempt at a forced payment of debt, favoring postponement until the country has recuperated. He recommends the passage of laws requiring fuller returns of personal property in the State. Receipts from canals $4,000,000, $1,000,000 being paid out to maintain them. Over $8,000,000 has been paid to the State during the year for war claims. He refers to several internal State topics, and produces strong arguments against the system of special legislation, which has truly grown to an enormous extent. He fully indorses negro suffrage, and holds that at the fall of the Confederacy the Southern States were deprived of all civil governments. President Johnson's course is denounced and that of Congress commended.

PITTSBURG, January 7.—River falling, with six feet six inches in the channel.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Gold opened at 133⅞; at 10:20 a.m. was 136; at 11 a.m. was 133⅝, and is now 136. Cotton dull and nominal; low grades drooping; middling scarce but steady at 16@16¼ Exchange steady.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales; Orleans, 7¾d; uplands, 7¾d.

ALABAMA ITEMS.

More declensions by Radical nominees appear in the Montgomery papers.

Major Pearsall's report of the Coosa river survey appears in full in the *Mail* of the 2d.

Captain J. F. Whitfield has withdrawn entirely from the Montgomery *Mail*, fully indorsing its political course.

S. M. Davidson announces a new paper to be published at Monroeville, and called the Monroe *Journal*.

The *Mail* learns from Rev. Dr. Curry that both Howard College and the Judson Female Institute are in a prosperous condition.

Mr. Peter Yarborough, who kept a small grocery store at Silver Run, on the Montgomery and Girard railroad, was burned up in his store Monday night, and is believed to have been first murdered.

In Montgomery, Thursday, a man of color was taken up for being drunk and swearing that he would burn up the city as he was instructed to do. He asserted that some parties of the city told him to burn down the town.

Joshua, a freedman working on the plantation of Major Jay, near Evergreen, was assassinated on the night of the 29th ultimo, while attending a prayer meeting. He is supposed to have been shot by one William Pleasants a freedman who had been convicted of malicious mischief on the testimony of the deceased, for which he was committed to jail and afterwards made his escape, and is still at large.

M. Wimberly, of Conecuh county, has just detected a robbery that has been being perpetrated probably for the last twelve months. He had deposited $5,980 in gold in a barrel of sugar, which had all disappeared upon examination. Twenty-eight negroes were arrested and committed to the county jail upon confession. Fourteen hundred dollars of the amount was recovered.

The *Mail*, of Friday, says: "The speech of Judge Rice yesterday, at the Central Bank, in response to the invitation of the Conservative colored men of Montgomery, was listened to with profound attention by the large audience of whites and blacks who were present. The Judge's speech was well calculated to make an impression upon the minds of his hearers. His audience of blacks was nearly, if not quite as large as was that of the Radicals at Wilson's Grove."

Another United States District Judge Shot.

A day or two ago we chronicled the shooting of United States District Judge Busteed, in Mobile, by a United States officer named Martin; to-day we notice the shooting of the United States District Judge, for New Mexico, Justice Slough, by one Captain Ryerson a member of the Territorial Senate. Recent accounts indicate the recovery of Judge Busteed, but Judge Slough died three days after being shot. It seems from these occurrences that there is a mania prevailing for shooting Judges, of which, we think, those who wear the judicial ermine should be apprised.

The scandal mongers of Paris assert that the Princess Clotilde is anxious for a separation from her husband, Prince Napoleon. His infidelities have already been so flagrant as to drive her to despair, and for some time past she has refused to see the Prince.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Term OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Will begin

On Saturday, January 18, 1868.

PROF. KERR will fill the chair of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, and competent instruction will be given in the department of Metaphysics, as to suit the programme of the Annual Catalogue will be continued until June, 1868.

Tuition $50 a term

Board not more than $15 per month.

For Catalogues or more particular information, apply to the President of the University. HON. D. L. SWAIN, LL.D.

jan Chapel Hill, N. C.

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WE are prepared to fill orders for every description of Fruit Flowers and Ornamental Trees, Grape and Strawberry Vines and Hot House Plants, &c. &c

him to pass into retirement from so elevated a position as associate editor of the *Appeal* without bearing testimony to the unvarying amicability and courtesy that have marked his connection with the press—his unbending integrity and guilelessness. He is a profound and just thinker, and graceful and vigorous writer—cordial in his friendships, and too gentle to be bitter in his animosities—too easily propitiated to permit them to linger. The soul of honor and truth, the press under his direction loses none of its dignity and power, but is entitled to the highest consideration for its valuable contributions to the general stock of knowledge, the sustainment of the laws of justice and the elevation of character. It cannot be that Mr. TROUSDALE'S severance with the press will be of long duration. We expect to see emanations from his brilliant pen before the waning of many moons.

OUR friends of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* have sounded the note of alarm, and given warning to the country of the effort that will be made by the boodholders and capitalists to get possession of both the National Democratic and the Radical Conventions. It says that "every conceivable means are to be resorted to." It is spoken of as a "perfidious plan." The warning is addressed more especially to the Democracy of Indiana, who will assemble earliest in State convention, and the object of the agents of the nefarious plan is to "prevent a popular expression in the form of 'instructions'" "for paying the bonds in greenbacks, and for the Presidential candidate who represents that view of public policy." The Democracy of Indiana, like the Democracy of Ohio, are known to be in favor of the policy of paying the bonded debt in legal tenders, but the money power of the East and North will strive to get possession of the convention, and endeavor to debauch its members by promises of all sorts of offices. The people are called upon to watch the emissaries of this projected tremendous swindle. If anything can defeat the expression of the popular wish to restore the Government to its equilibrium and reunite the people, it will be the accomplishment of this iniquitous scheme.

WE wish our Southern friends to read the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Crawford county, Ohio, held on the 28th ultimo, a county which amid all the vicissitudes of party has always been Democratic.

Resolved, That we believe it is a duty incumbent on the Democracy of Ohio to send this greeting to the now enslaved white people of the ten States of the Union, who are now disfranchised, and deprived of their constitutional rights, by acts of atrocity and tyranny which have no parallel in history, that if the people of those States will organize under the forms of their ancient State governments, and thereby lawfully express their preference for President, by choosing Presidential electors; and if the candidates for whom they thus express preference shall be preferred by a majority of all the States so voting at said election, then shall their voice be heard and respected in the selection of the Chief Executive, anything contained in the reconstruction laws of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And this greeting we send as Freemen, who will not stoop to be Slaves, and in the same spirit in which the people of Charleston responded to the people of Boston, at the commencement of the memorable struggle of 17 6, when they said: "The cause of Boston is the cause of Charleston."

Resolved, In view of the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction enactments of Congress—enactments admitted to be usurpations by their authors—we hold that Electors for President and Vice-President, chosen in pursuance of those enactments, ought not to be counted in the results of the election; and that the freemen of the North ought not to submit to an election, if it be due to the disfranchisement of white citizens of the Southern States and to the votes of negroes.

IT will be seen that the infamous and cowardly assassination of Colonel SHEPHERD, at Mobile, by a Federal officer, one Captain MORRIS SCHAFF, while the former was under arrest, has terminated in his acquittal of the charge of manslaughter by the military tribunal that *tried* him, and he was only found guilty of an assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to a fine of $300 and imprisonment of six months. A more gross and manifest murder was never committed. Colonel SHEPHERD, for some insult, had challenged SCHAFF, who caused him to be arrested, and when brought before him, shot SHEPHERD while sitting on his horse. This atrocious deed, as black as a fiend incarnate could have perpetrated, is reduced to the lowest scale and punished with a fine of $300 and six months sequestering! Shade of Mrs. SURRATT! Can't thou ever be appeased? Are these the same *men* who dragged thee to the scaffold, and would have deprived thee of shrift and unction in their ruthless barbarity?

S. S. COX has been promised appointment as Minister to Austria.

Queen Victoria has more heathen subjects than Christian.

Baltimore dispatches intimate that Governor Swann will be elected United States Senator.

Dickens reads this week in Boston, and next week in Philadelphia.

The Pope has just lost, by death, a favorite servant who had been with him nearly forty years.

William N. Rand, late treasurer of Madison county, Indiana, is a defaulter to the amount of $22,500.

The municipal election in Covington, Kentucky, on Saturday, resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket, by from 600 to 1,000 majority.

A man has been arrested in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, for stealing the blanket off the boa-constrictor.

Congressman Shellabarger's health is improving, and he hopes to resume his place in the House at an early day.

In Springfield, Ohio, on Friday night, John Riley, of Cincinnati, was killed by Perry Bechtle, an old resident of the former place.

A. T. Stewart has presented a house and lot worth thirty thousand dollars to Senator Creamer, of the New York Legislature, for vindicating the former when assailed on the floor.

Pike's new opera house, in New York, was opened for inspection on Saturday night, and is pronounced the finest in the country. The season commences next Thursday.

An envoy from the Dominican Republic has arrived in Washington, with authority to offer the bay and peninsula of Samana to the United States, for a naval station, on sale or lease.

The South Carolina Constitutional Convention will meet at Charleston on the 14th instant. Of the total number of delegates elected to it, fifty-five are white and sixty-nine colored.

Unless all signs of the financial skies prove fallacious, the chief gamblers of Wall street must be brought to grief before many weeks. Cut this paragraph out, and then watch events!

The Republicans of Chicago are debating the expediency of erecting a wigwam for the accommodation of the National Convention. If the decision is against building, the Convention will meet in Farewell Hall.

In the Ticknor divorce case in Chicago, on Saturday, the jury found A. O. Ticknor guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty, and that cruelty has not been condoned by forgiveness. They also found that Susan Ticknor was not guilty of adultry with Eugene Fishburn. The defense immediately moved for a new trial.

New York had eighty-two suicides, sixty-two of men, twenty of women, in 1867. The largest number of the suicides were German, between the ages of thirty and forty. Shooting was the mode chosen by twenty five. There were five hundred and forty-seven deaths by casualties, one hundred and sixty-eight of which were by drowning. The horse cars killed twenty-six people.

Victor Emanuell continues to lead the same secluded life, in the depths of the Pitti palace. He is becoming daily more austere in his habits and reserved in his conversation. It is not at all unlikely that he will retire into private life before long. The saddest of his griefs has been the breaking of his statue at Turin—the city of his affection. His horses and hunting traps have been brought away from Turin, and last, not least, his "Countess Rosini," who alone seems able to minister to a mind diseased, or to pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "Mistress keeping is as much in vogue with our rich men as it is in Paris. It is the ton, and it is done openly and boldly, and the man of wealth is thought none the worse of for it. We might about as well have Mormonism and done with it as the state of society that exists among us. We saw it estimated in one of the daily papers a short time ago that there were eight hundred houses of prostitution in the city, and three thousand five hundred courtesans. This estimate may seem large, but when we know that they are to be found in all parts of the city—right in the center, near the Tremont and Sherman House, where they have secured a lodgment in business blocks—we are quite confident that the number has not been overrated."

THE *Appeal* of yesterday announced the retirement from that paper of LEON TROUSDALE, ESQ., who has been long connected with the Tennessee press, and was at one time the editor-in-chief of the *Appeal*. In making the announcement Mr. TROUSDALE expresses deep regret, and in bidding him farewell the *Appeal* pays him the highest possible compliment, and says it parts from him with extremest reluctance, but the necessity for retrenchment is inexorable. Having intimately known LEON TROUSDALE,

WANTS.

WANTED—Agents to sell the CRESCENT SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. Machines dealers will find it profitable to call and see them. Address
HAZEY & INGRAM, 30 Second street, Memphis.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A good dwelling store, No. 214 Front street, corner of Front and Adams streets. Apply to
WEBER, BROS. & CO.,
272 Main street.

FOR RENT—A desirable store on Front street, corner of Madison. Possession given 1st of January. Apply to
FARRINGTON & POWELL,
300 Front street.

FOR RENT—Dwelling No. 32 Court street, containing sixteen rooms. Possession given 1st January. Apply to
JOHN C. HEALDITT,
45 Main street.

FOR RENT—A dwelling containing 10 rooms, No. 281 Union street, between Second and Third streets, No. 26 Union street, between Second and Third streets, containing 8 rooms, with hot water and cistern; 5 Rooms on Forrest street, near Poplar street; and a small two-room Cottage on Second street, near Linden. Apply to the owners or agents of those houses have all the necessary conveniences.
MINOR MERRIWETHER,
265 Union street.

FOR RENT—My late residence on Thomas Avenue, between Jefferson and Lauderdale streets, containing seven rooms in good order, stable, cistern, and three-quarters of an acre of land. Possession given 1st January. House still for rent at the bottom part of the city.
J. H. WAGONER,
264 Main street.

FOR RENT—A neat Cottage House with nine rooms; will rent cheap for girls, or small family. Also, one with four rooms. Apply to No. 91 Fourth street for an order to see the same.
ALEX. KEY,
At Rice, Stix & Co.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE containing six rooms, stable, cistern, and about half acres of land attached; good garden; one mile and half from Court House on New Raleigh road. Apply to
GEORGE W. BAXTER,
Court street.

FOR RENT—A good DWELLING HOUSE on Jackson street, near Promenade. A suit or family rooms on third floor, at the corner of Jefferson and Adams, a desirable and cheap. Must low. Inquire at
E. W. WICKERSHAM,
At Citizens Union Bank.

FOR RENT—A new and splendid store under the new Court building, corner of Union and Court streets. A large store under (premise upon House. Rent $1,000 per annum, and a fine suit of offices, corner of Monroe and second street.
Two Store Rooms under the Gayoso Hotel.
A large Store Room on second street. Rent reduced to suit the times. Apply to
W. M. REES-ICA,
No. 317 second street.

FOR RENT—A fine Cottage of seven rooms on Poplar street, near Dunlap; also, a two story Dwelling of nine rooms on Exchange street, between Front and MADISON streets. Apply to
CHARLES ADAMS, Attorney at Law, Second street; or to
HUGH ROTE, No. 36 Court square.

FOR RENT—the New Brick Storehouse, No 9 Howards Row, 85 feet front by 160 deep. Apply to
W. L. DUFF,
10 West Court street.

BOARDING.

CENTRAL BOARD—For two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, a first floor front room. A few day boarders can be accommodated. Apply at
H. S. KING,
36 Monroe street.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD—For the recovery of one large POINTER DOG, white and liver colored; very long ha ir and small ears; answers to the name of Jack. Also, $15 more if returned to be left at the office of County Register, corner of Second and Union streets, Memphis.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE—CHINA STORE.—We offer for sale our entire stock of China, Glassware, Queensware, etc., at 15 per cent. below cost, as a bargain for cash. We will sell fixtures and part of stock only, if desired. For further particulars, apply to
J. DOLPHIN & CO.,
No. 44 south side of Court Square, between Main and Second streets, Memphis, Tennessee.

HOMES! HOMES! HOMES!

I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON TEN YEARS' TIME FIFTY LOTS of ground, near the Brick Church in Chelsea, 2½ miles from Court House, suitable for residences, gardens, etc.; also, TWO OF THE BEST GARDENS in the county, with good houses. PRICES VERY MODERATE. Call and take a look.
B. B. THOMAS.

FOR SALE—Two fine Brunswick BILLIARD TABLES. Complete and in good order. Will be sold cheap. Apply to
J. W. WICKERSHAM,
Southeast Corner of Jefferson and Third streets,
Memphis, Tenn.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

Notice to Parents.

MISS SALLIE CORNELIUS will open a school for Girl and Small Boys, January 7, 1868, at the residence of Dr. O. P. HARLY, on Jones avenue, fifth door from Alabama street, and immediately in the rear of St. Mary's Church. de21

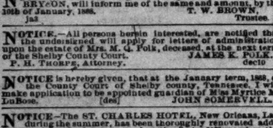
NOTICE—John L. Leech has retired from the firm of Smith & Leech. ja5

NOTICE.—Those having claims against MANCOURT & BRYSON will inform me of the same and amount, by the 15th of January, 1868.
T. W. BROWN,
ja1 Trustee.

NOTICE.—All persons herein interested, are notified that I the undersigned will apply for letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. M. G. Polk, deceased, at the next term of the Shelby County Court.
JAMES K. POLK.
F. H. THORPE, Attorney. de19

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the January term, 1868, of the Shelby County Court, of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will make application to be appointed guardian of Miss Myrtle M. LeBoeuf.
JOHN SOMERVILLE.

NOTICE—The ST. CHARLES HOTEL, New Orleans, La., during the summer, has been thoroughly renovated additions made to the furniture, and on the first of November the Restaurant will be abandoned and the Table d'Hote readopted. I will take this opportunity to thank the patrons of the Hotel for past favors and reassure them and the public that will be kept in a manner to meet their approval.
O. E. HALL.



WEDNESDAY, : : : : JANUARY 8, 1868

THE versatility of the New York *Herald*, and the readiness with which it veers with the varying political wind, are proverbial. For long it was unhesitatingly for GRANT, but in a late number gave strong indications that ANDY JOHNSON himself was the "coming man," and furnished a very plausible showing hat he would do. If the *Herald* holds out in this conviction long, we shall have more of such "straws;" but there can hardly be an echo through the great Democratic party of the North, which does indorse the policy of President JOHNSON'S Secretary of the Treasury, who is not in favor of paying off the bonded debt in greenbacks. Four years ago this very struggle was enunciated by a farseeing Democrat, but he was too far in advance of the conclusions at which men had arrived, or the premises they had considered, to be heeded. It is to be made a great question now, and the tax paying people will be found upon one side, and the bondholders and mighty capitalists, whose lives are spent in stock gambling, on the other. The scheme proposed, and which has been exposed by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, reminds us forcibly of the plan pursued by two brothers-in-law, BRESLIN and GIBSON, to obtain the office of Treasurer of the State of Ohio—the one Democratic and the other Radical—to conceal an enormous defalcation, in which both had participated. No matter who succeeded, the object would be, and was, attained. Mr. CHASE'S Treasurer was elected, and he carried the secret so well, that even the Finance "smelling" committee made affidavit that the money was all in the Ohio State Treasury, when it was not. And thus the bondholders, if they can get possession of the Democratic, as well as the Radical, "National" Convention, and secure the nomination of the candidates wedded to their policy of paying the bonds in gold and keeping the people oppressed with taxation, will have accomplished the same end. With them it is heads I win and tails you lose, or tails I win and heads you lose. They never say "turkey" to the people once. We pray that the rascality may explode with its own rottenness, and that the valor of true patriotism may achieve a grand triumph. We hope and trust our country will be spared this travail, and that none will be selected to bear aloft the banner of Democracy and Conservatism who is not *known to be* determined that "the bondholders shall receive what the Government promised them," and they shall not receive some eight hundred millions "in addition as a gratuity."

THE *Appeal* of yesterday announced the retirement from that paper of LEON TROUSDALE, ESQ., who has been long connected with the Tennessee press, and was at one time the editor-in-chief of the *Appeal*. In making the announcement Mr. TROUSDALE expresses deep regret, and in bidding him farewell the *Appeal* pays him the highest possible compliment, and says it parts from him with extremest reluctance, but the necessity for retrenchment is inexorable. Having intimately known LEON TROUSDALE,

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

The Commencement of the State Fair in New Orleans.

Proceedings of the Louisiana Convention.

The Financial Problem—Statement of the Public Debt.

Report of the Senate Committee upon the Removal of Stanton.

The Steamer Empire Sunk Near Cairo.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 7.

In the Senate to-day a memorial for increasing the pay of naval officers was presented.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Sumner, abolishing the Eastern District Court of Texas.

Also, one by Mr. Wilson, empowering the Constitutional Convention to vacate certain offices and fill the same.

By Mr. Corbett, one to amend the existing laws in regard to Internal Revenue, which was referred to a Conference Committee.

By Mr. Harlan, one to amend the act fixing the rights of volunteers as part of the army, so as to give the volunteer officers the proper rank, including the Marine Board, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Trumbull called up the joint resolution appointing as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, T. H. Woolsey, of Connecticut; William B. Astor, of New York; J. M. McLean, of New Jersey; and P. Parker, of Washington. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sumner reminded the Senate that the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, was sent to the President on the 10th of December, and the President having failed to return it, he now asked leave to introduce a bill precisely the same.

Mr. Sherman suggested the reference of the matter to the Judiciary Committee. The debate on this point, by Messrs. Johnson, Edmonds, Drake and Sumner, continued until the morning hour had expired, and the bill was so referred.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Davis, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of regulating the fires on the various railroads in the United States, which was adopted.

The bill to repeal the tax on cotton was then taken up. Mr. Conklin withdrew his motion to postpone it, saying that he would, at the proper time, press an amendment confining the suspension to one year.

The question was received on Mr. Johnson's amendment exempting the crops grown in 1867 and remaining in the hands of the producers.

Mr. Williams moved an amendment exempting all the cotton remaining unsold in the hands of the producers, when the act takes effect, providing that no tax heretofore collected shall be refunded, which was lost. Mr. Johnson's amendment was also lost. The question recurring on Mr. Norton's amendment reducing the tax on cotton grown after 1867, to the first of October, Mr. Conkling moved an amendment confining the exemption to 1868. Johnson, Frelighuysen and Patterson of New Hampshire, spoke in favor of the repeal, and Mr. Merrill, of Vermont, against it. Mr. Davis made a speech of some length claiming that "if the North would keep its spoon out of the Southern dish, the South would soon be reconstructed, and that free negro labor had proved a failure." Mr. Morton replied that "the reason why the Northern spoon was in the Southern dish, was that the South had once put its spoon in the Northern dish. The negro might have been made lazy by freedom, but the evil could be remedied if the Southern white men were made more industrious." He then proceeded to show the justice of at least a reduced tax.

Mr. Howard said he would support the amendment of the Senator from Indiana, as he could not vote to give the South privileges which he was compelled to deny to his own constituents. He inquired of the Chairman of the Finance Committee whether a provision had been made to supply the deficit that would be occasioned by removing this tax.

Mr. Sherman replied, instancing several portions of the estimated expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, which could be reduced so that the whole would not exceed $140,000,000, so that Congress might safely throw off $100,000,000 of taxation.

Mr. Howard inquired whether that Committee had considered the propriety of discontinuing the payment of the war debt for the present.

Mr. Sumner said the bill looking to that end was now on the table.

In the House the Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the report of the Special Commissioner of Revenue, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting letters from the Secretary of War *ad interem*, and General Hancock, relative to surveying and bringing into market the lands of the peninsula of Alaska. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties came up and the amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, proposed to substitute a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury, to employ, by transfer and otherwise, additional clerks, not less than fifty, in the Second Auditor's office in the Treasury Department, for the purpose of furnishing information in reference to soldier's claims to bounty under the act of July, 1866, who are to be continued as long as necessary, the preference to be given in this employment to discharged soldiers and sailors, and also directing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide adequate and convenient rooms for all clerks employed in that business. Also, directing the Assistant Treasurer at New York to pay duplicate checks on notice of the loss of the original.

Mr. Arnell asked Mr. Washburne to accept an amendment transferring the claims of colored soldiers, for bounty and back pay, to the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Washburne declined to allow the amendment to be offered, and pressed a vote on his substitute, which was agreed to and the bill was passed.

Mr. Pike, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of such ironclad vessels as in his judgment are not required by the interest of the service, at a price to be fixed by appraisal, by a board of not less than five naval officers, two of whom shall be engineers, and a report to be made to Congress as fast as the vessels are sold, of the amount realized by such sales, and of the parties to whom they are sold.

Mr. Schofield moved an amendment providing that the proceeds of the sales shall be paid into the Treasury.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, expressed his desire to have information as to the number, names, prices, etc., of the ironclads belonging to the navy, saying there had been the grossest abuse in the whole business.

Mr. Wade suggested that the vessels should be sold at public auction, the Board fixing their minimum prices.

Mr. Pike stated that this bill applied to fifty-four iron-clad vessels which were now laid up, and that of these there were twenty-one at Long Island, eight at New Orleans, eight at Mound City, five at Washington, four at Boston, three at New York, two at San Francisco and three at Philadelphia.

Mr. Maynard asked who were to be the purchasers.

Mr. Pike said that it was manifest that it was to the interest of the Government to dispose of these vessels, and a better class could be produced in case of necessity, for in addition to them there were a number on the stocks which could be complete ted in a short time. Last year there had been apprehensions of a difficulty between France and Prussia, and France had immediately reinforced its navy by purchasing two of our largest ironclads. Now some of the smaller powers in Europe and South America were in trouble, and wished to purchase some smaller vessels, and applications for that purpose had been made to the Navy Department last week.

After further debate, the joint resolution was passed—yeas 90, nays 28.

The resolution offered by Mr. Newcomb, November 26, calling on the heads of departments for information as to their employes, was tabled.

Also, the Senate's joint resolution authorizing Rear Admiral Thatcher to accept a decoration offered him by the King of the Hawaiain Islands.

The Senate's joint resolution limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies for the Executive Department to one year, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate's joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend for forty days all work on the jail to be erected in the District of Columbia was passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to compel the payment of taxes on distilled spirits in all cases when withdrawn from bonded warehouses, and made a lengthy explanation of the frauds which make it necessary.

After considerable debate the bill, as reported, was passed.

Mr. Upson, from the Committee on Elections, reported Mr. Trimble as entitled to his seat as Representative from the First Congressional District of Kentucky, which was laid over for future action, and the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and was addressed by Mr. Carey, of Ohio, on the question of the public debt.

In the House to-day, in speaking upon the Financial question, Mr. Carey of Ohio said that "whatever severity of opinion existed in the House in regard to the Public Debt the House was united in the opinion that the debt must be paid to the utmost farthing, and the nation's honor must in no way be impeached or compromised, and nothing must be done to impair confidence in the integrity of the National character, and nevertheless the mad dog cry of repudiation should not deter any one from considering carefully and discussing the subject. Persons with whom that term was so familiar should know that it requires no act or declaration of Congress to bring about such a catastrophe, and that the whole matter would be resolved by the discovery that the resources of the country would not pay the interest, much less the principal of the public debt, in addition to the expenses of the Government and by the further discovery that the people would not impose upon themselves intolerable burdens to that end. The national debt was great and its burden very heavy, and many, by an unjust act and forced construction of law against the people, sought to make the debt greater and the burden heavier. This was but the pioneer of repudiation, and those who claimed that the principal of the two thousand millions of five-twenty bonds were redeemable only in coin, were doing more to debauch the morals of the country, and to blunt sensibility to national honor, than all other influences combined. Justice is the only sure foundation of public faith, and when the sense of justice is outraged, so would be the sense of obligation towards all by whom that outrage was attempted, was weakened if not destroyed. This is a principal of universal application. He said he would caution the bondholders to beware lest the overburdened taxpayers should have their sense of obligation so weakened by unreasonable exaction that they would utterly repudiate the debt, which is now acknowledged to be just.

The Senate committee to whom was referred the removal of Stanton, have submitted their report. It is a voluminous document, condemning President Johnson's course, and full of eulogies upon Stanton. The committee discussed the subject at great length, and in conclusion recommended the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President, in his report of December 12, 1867, for the suspension from office of Secretary Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension."

The public debt statement for January 1st shows the debt bearing coin interest, $1,890,102,091 80; debt bearing currency interest, $638,491,220; matured debt not presented for payment, $15,871,640 83; debt bearing no interest, $407,867,230; total debt, $2,642,326,253 43. Amount in the treasury: Coin, $108,430,253 67; currency, $257,770,349 71; total, $134,200,603 38. Amount of debt, less cash in the treasury, $2,508,125,650 10.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.

The Louisiana State Fair commences here to-day, and is attracting large numbers of strangers. Five steam plows are on exhibition.

In the Convention yesterday Blackburn offered a series of resolutions providing that the warrants of the Convention shall bear eight per cent. interest from the date of the assembling of the Convention until paid into the State Treasury, making them receivable for all dues to the State, and prohibiting tax receivers from receiving any other warrants besides those issued by the Convention.

Mr. Cooley opposed it, on the ground of illegality, and offered a substitute that the tax receivers pay into the treasury the identical funds collected. Both were referred to a committee of three, which reported to day in favor of Mr. Cooley's substitute, which was adopted after a very stormy debate.

In the debate to-day a member was asked his opinion as to the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws, and gave it as his individual opinion that they were unconstitutional, and offered to quote Thad Stevens to show it.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 7.

G. B. Lamar has brought suit against Chas. A. Dana, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, for arresting him in Savannah, in April, 1865, and bringing him to Washington. The damages are laid at $100,000. The case comes up merely to remove it to the United States Court.

The steamships City of Baltimore, Saxon, Nebraska and City of Washington have been seized by the United States Marshal, and bonded.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.

The river is still rising, with thirteen feet eight inches in the canal by the mark. Weather cold and cloudy. The Laurel Hill and Southerner departed for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.

The steamer Empire, from Louisville for New Orleans, was sunk by colliding with the tow boat Ike, below Cairo, last night. The boat can be raised. The deck load was saved, and no lives out.

FOREIGN.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 7.

The steamship Cambria, from New York, has arrived.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, January 7th, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father F. W. James, by the Rev. Mr. Caskey, Mr CHARLES HAYLE, of Hinds, Arkansas, and Miss LAURA V. JAMES, of Memphis, Tennessee.

It is thus, the most beautiful and admired of our young ladies are drawn away from us, for

"Love, like Death, levels all things,
And lays the Shepherd's crook beside the scepter."

The blandishments and attractions of a gallant gentleman found favor in the sight of one who was the light of the household, and the bright star of a large circle; and now she has gone to give luster to another home, and make lovely all that feel the influence of her radiance. Our young friend Hayle will find his bailiwick made resplgent with the halo of domestic bliss. May their days be tranquil, and their barque glide down an easy current without a ripple save the wave of gladness, and no murmur except the sweet whisper of Love. May adverse winds never find an entrance into their domestic bower; no cloud of sorrow ever o'ershadow their sky of felicity, and my earnest prayer is for their present, future, eternal happiness.

"Without the smile from partial beauty won,
Oh! what were man? a world without a sun."

D. M.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

I AM desirous of assuming the management of a business, with a view to introducing the ENGLISH SYSTEM, a close, careful and practical management being essentially necessary, in the present state of commercial affairs. Having been for years connected with some of the largest importing houses in the country, and being well acquainted with the Memphis trade, I know that a house conducted upon the principles which I have mentioned is certain to realize results, and in the same manner insure success here. All communications will be confidential. Address my business card to me with Address, "R. W. G." AVALANCHE office. ja8w

Constable's Sale.

On Monday morning, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock,

I shall proceed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash,

THE entire household furniture, bar room fixtures, etc., in the House of Entertainment on the corner of Jefferson and Third streets. A full description of the property can be found in the hands of the auctioneers, W. H. Passmore & Co.
JOHN NORTON,
Constable Shelby county.
jan8

HAIR GOODS AT NEW YORK PRICES

MRS. L. GUILMARD,
No. 62 1-2 Jefferson Street,

HAS just arrived from New York with a fine assortment of HAIR GOODS, which she will sell at the Lowest New York Prices.
No. 62 1-2 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.
dec

FLOWERS AND SHRUBBERY.

I KEEP ON HAND at my Stores,
Nos. 66 Jefferson and 42 Court Streets,
A fine collection of FLOWERS, etc., suitable for this latitude
I will attend to laying out Gardens, planting Shrubbery, etc.
dec29 J. A. AUER

D. G. KENNY,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
J. R. PORTER

KENNY & PORTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND GENERAL AGENTS.

HAVING permanently established our office in No. 2, Kennard's Block, corner of second and Madison streets, we intend doing strictly a Real Estate Brokerage in Memphis and its surrounding country, together with Surveying, Draughting and Engineering in its various branches. The drainage of swamp lands, leasing and renting out of farms, etc., also the Rental and Leasing department of our business, will receive special attention. Using always our best exertion for the benefit of our employers, we hope by promptness and strict attention to business to merit a liberal patronage of the public.
D. G. KENNY.
J. R. PORTER.
nov9

MAURICE WEBB S. M. WEBB & CO.,

Cotton Factors
AND
Commission Merchants,

Lee Block, Union Street, Up Stairs, between Front Street and Main,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee. ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 2nd day of December, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

ABNER McCOLLUM,

of Trezevant, in the county of Carroll and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Trenton, Tennessee, before S. W. Hatchett, Esq., Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m., Memphis, Tennessee, 8th day of January, A. D., 1868.
J. M. TOVENEY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
By J. B. BUCKHAM,
Deputy United States Marshal, as Messenger. ja7

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee and Manager ..... W. C. TOWNSEND
Stage Manager ..... BERKLEY H. FRANCE
Treasurer ..... C. D. STRICKLAND

Second appearance of the celebrated tragic artiste,

EDWIN BOOTH!

Supported by the talented actress,
MISS MARY McVICKER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 8, 1868, will be performed SHAKESPEARE'S play of the MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock—Edwin Booth. Portia—Miss Mary McVicker.

CHANGE OF TIME.

☞ Doors open at a quarter past seven; Curtain rises quarter to eight.

☞ General Admission, $1; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra; Third Tier and Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents. Seats can be secured six days in advance.

VARIETIES THEATER.

CORNER OF MAIN AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

CHAS. H. H BROCH ..... Lessee and Proprietor.

BEHOLD THE ARRAY OF TALENT AT THE TEMPLE OF FUN!

MISS HELEN DeVERE, MISS KATE PARTINGTON.
MISS MAUD DeLASCO.

GRAND BALLET OF TWELVE BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, under the direction of Miss FANNIE WILLIAMS, the Fairy Queen.

JOHNNY HART and OSCAR WILLIS, the King and Prince of Rhythm Minstrelsy.
TONY DENTON, the Irish Lad.

Admission ..... 50 cents; | Private Boxes $5.00

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. ja3

DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW!

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Van Amburgh & Barnum's Museum.

COLLECTION OF ANIMALS.

AN enormous moral combination of instruction and refined amusement, will exhibits in MEMPHIS for FIVE DAYS,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

January 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1868, under the immense *New Pavilion*, for One Price of Admission,

On the Vacant Lot on Union Street, bet. 3d and 4th

FIRST PERFORMANCE TUESDAY NIGHT.

BARNUM'S DEPARTMENT—Natural History.

Combines a great number of specimens of various descriptions and character in the school of Natural History, which have been collected at the expense of the great enterprise, indefatigable research, and the most lavish outlay of money.

VAN AMBURGH'S DEPARTMENT,

Consists (with numerous additions) of the entire Van Amburgh Zoological Collection, comprising specimens of the rarest and most beautiful Wild Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles from every section of the known world.

DAN CASTELLO'S DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Dan Castello's Great Circus, composed of the most distinguished luminaries in the Equestrian profession, comprising the most Male and Female Riders. A great Gratuitous Exhibition characterizes the Entree of our Establishment in every place.

A BRILLIANT STREET PAGEANT.

In this Grand Cavalcade and moving Picture will appear a series of the most elaborate Spanish Characters, gorgeously decorated Platform Cars, artistically finished Cage and Dens, containing the whole of the Zoological Collection, the Band Chariot, of original design and resplendent decoration, called the Bronze of Apollo, and a Caravan resembling the Crusader's Triumph, consisting of over Two Hundred and Fifty mounted Knights, clad in Burnished Steel Armor, with their Banners, Pennons and Insignia, and accompanied by their Ladies in Costumes of Medieval Ages—all preceding the Crowning Feature of the Procession, a large Ivy Lion, borne on the Elevated platform of the Splendid Tableau Carriage, loose, unchained, unmounted and free in the public's reach. This sight forms the Great Sensation of the times.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—First Season in America of the Great Parisian Artiste and Equestrienne, late of the Cirque Imperial, MA'AME ADELINE PATTI LUIZE, and the Child Wonder, LITTLE MINNIE, the youngest and most petite Equestrienne and Gymnast in the world, whose remarkable skill and courage have elicited the most enthusiastic encomiums from the Press of the Public. Also, Mr. CHARLES PECK, the Great Bare-back Rider.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to accommodate families, and parties with ladies, who wish to avoid the inevitable crush at the Ticket Wagon, Tickets can be had at the Overton, Gayoso, and Worsham Hotels.

Admission 75 cents; Children, under ten years, 50 cents. Two Performances Daily—Afternoon at 2 o'clock; Evening at 7 o'clock. ja5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Special Scheme
OF THE
RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS
To be Drawn on about
February 15th, 1868,
UNDER the direct auspices of the following well known citizens of Memphis:

DIRECTORS:

N. CORONNA, President German National Bank;
JOHN S. TOOF, of Toof, Phillips & Co.;
W. L. STEWART, late of W. L. Stewart Bros.;
ROLFE S. SAUNDERS, U. S. Collector;
R. R. PITTMAN, of R. R. Pittman & Co.;
GEO. H. LEGUERE, of Ward & Leguere.

N. CORONNA, Treasurer.

DEPOSITORY—German Nat'l Bank.

F. Y. ROCKETT, Financial Secretary

$34,500 IN PREMIUMS.

Number of Prizes, 25

Certificates $5 Each.

A Fortune or a Homestead for $5.

Capital Prize Valued at $20,000,

Which amount has recently been offered for the Springs and grounds immediately surrounding

PRIZE NO. 1.

The celebrated RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS, situated on the corner of Raleigh, late county seat of Shelby county, Tennessee, nine miles northeast of Memphis and two miles from Wolf's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville railroad. These springs are all in number, of various mineral and medicinal qualities, and are visited every summer by thousands of persons for health and pleasure from all quarters of the country. They are within a few rods of the village of Raleigh, in a beautiful valley, and also within a few hundred feet of Wolf river, which winds around the base of the eminence on which the village of Raleigh is situated and empties into the "Father of Waters" at Memphis. Numerous remarkable cures of various diseases have been experienced by sojourners at this healthinspiring retreat, and the present proprietor, Colonel A. C. Coleman, can produce hundreds of certificates of cures in cases which had been entirely given over by notable skill. The ground surrounding the springs, and in fact the entire village of Raleigh lies to an eminence, and is noted as a most healthy site for its healthfulness as well as beauty of location. The Springs are in order several days' sailing, and are designated as follows:

Marble Spring,
Box Spring

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : JANUARY 8, 1868

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Express Mail Daily	3:20 P.M.	3:30 P.M
Memphis Accommodation	8:30 P.M.	10:30 A.M
Memphis Accommodation Daily, (Sun-		
days excepted)	3:30 A.M.	4:30 P.M

Ticket office, 320 Main, corner of South Court street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express—Daily	7:30 P.M.	8:00 A.M
Night Accommodation	10:00 P.M	1:00 P.M
Express to same daily	3:00 P.M.	7:00 A.M
Express to same daily—Accommodation and Freight daily ex-		
cept Saturday, Time to Abbeville, 3 hours and 45 minutes.		

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	2:15 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Night Express	2 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Way Freight and Accommodation	4:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.

Railroad time is minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 307½ Main street. Depot head of Main street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our city patrons are requested not to pay any one for subscriptions to the AVALANCHE without a certificate from the office authorizing them to collect.

GALLAWAY, RHEA & CLUSKEY.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the AVALANCHE will from this date (7th day of December, 1867) refuse to pay the individual bills of any person connected with the paper. No debts against the AVALANCHE will be paid unless they originate in the office.

GALLAWAY, RHEA & CLUSKEY.

L. O. Rives, Attorney at Law, has removed his office to 308 Main street, over Mansfield's drug store.

OVERCHARGING.—John Hoolihan, a hackman, was arrested, yesterday, and the charge was preferred against him of collecting too much fare. He will be examined to-day.

DOING WELL.—Mr. Simonds, the young man beaten over the head on Adams street, Saturday night, is improving, and may now be considered out of danger.

ON THE WHISKY.—Jesse Burt, a negro, was arrested yesterday by Captain Simonds for having in his possession a demijohn of stolen whisky. He will be disposed of this morning.

ROBBED.—The residence of Mr. F. J. Atwood, on Main near Auction street, was robbed on Tuesday morning of about two hundred dollars worth of clothing, bed clothes and table linen.

SEE IT.—The attention of our readers is directed to the Constable's sale, by John Norton, of the household furniture and barroom fixtures of the Hotel de Europe. It is a rare chance for bargains.

CERTAIN TO COME OFF.—We are requested to state that the raffle of Esquire Creighton's horse will come off Saturday night. Those having tickets for sale will return either them or the money to 69½ Adams street, Saturday.

DISCHARGED.—Mr. McDonald, who was examined yesterday before Squire Hall, charged with robbing Reynolds of $1,000 fraudulently from W. B. Reynland, was discharged, the prosecution having failed to make out a case.

WINDOW BROKEN.—Some mackerels, on Tuesday night, broke the show window of J. T. Hamlin, and abstracted a couple pairs of shoes. They were driven off by a private watchman before they could secure any more plunder.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about six o'clock last night was caused by the burning of a one story brick on Fourth street, near Safargnas street, in Chelsea. It belonged to Mrs. Ottman, and was partially insured.

Remember the sale this day of furniture and a fine family rockaway, almost new, and made expressly to order by Miller & Sons, of Cincinnati. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock, at the auction house of A. S. Rogerson, 362 Main street. See advertisement.

FIRE.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning the roof of a small building, No. 113½ Union street, adjoining the Lee block on the west, took fire from the stove pipe, and for a while, a small blaze was visible. The fire was extinguished by the use of a few buckets of water.

THE NEW MEMPHIS.—Edwin Booth opened to a fine house last night. His rendering of Romeo was certainly artistic. Of Miss McVicker's Juliet the least said is the soonest mended. The Mercutio of Frence, what we saw of it, was excellent. To night the bill is the Merchant of Venice.

The great closing out sale of watches and jewelry will take place at Passmore & Co.'s, 260 Second street, this morning, at ten o'clock. Parties desirous of securing the bargains of watches, diamonds, etc., will do well to attend this sale, as it may be a long time before such inducements will again be offered.

DISCHARGED.—James Cannon, Mike Duffy and Mike Collins, charged with stabbing James Dugan on Beale street, on Saturday night last, have been discharged. Dugan was unable to identify any of them as the men who had assaulted him.

MASONIC.—The election of officers for Woodlawn Lodge, No. 211, F. A. M., at Bartlett Tennessee, for the present year, resulted as follows: J. B. Mercer, W. M.; J. Wright, S. W.; Wm. Wright, J. W.; H. L. Priddy, Secretary; Alexander Munn, Treasurer; E. L. McGown, S. D.; John W. Dickey, J. D.; John M. Moorefield, Tiler.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.—The usual monthly meeting of the above society will take place this evening in their hall, corner of Main and Adams streets, at half past seven o'clock. This being the first meeting of the year, reports of great importance will be introduced. Delinquent members will find it to their interest to be in attendance.

A STRAW.—The election of Leftwich has given a new life and impetus to all business in our city. We heard yesterday of a single case in which over $80,000 in buildings was ordered which had Beecher been elected would never have been done, as the gentleman had made up his mind to emigrate to Louisville. This is but one case among a thousand.

Look for A. McC. W. C.

STOCK STOLEN.—George Keller lost a sorrel horse on the 6th. Mr. Keller may be found at McCombs & Co.'s, where he would like to hear from the aforesaid horse. T. C. Davis lost on the same night a sorrel horse and black mule from the corner of Pigeon House road and Orleans street, worth about $300. Francis Blacken, of Olive Branch, Mississippi, lost two black mules, which were worth $300.

Emmons & Son, No. 10 Jefferson, and 393 Main street, have received Dime Illustrated, Rural New Yorker, Waverley Magazine, Wilkes' Spirit, Munsey's Dime Novels, American Union, German Leslie, Saturday Night, Southern Home Journal, Comic Monthly for (January), Yankee Notions and Frank Leslie's February's Lady's Fun (for December), and dailies from everywhere. Also, diaries for 1868. They are selling them very low; call and get one. Now is your time to invest for 1868.

MEETING.—The foreign born citizens will meet at the City Hall on Thursday, the 9th, for the purpose of placing before the United States Government the necessity of compelling foreign powers to recognize American naturalization. It is a subject which should be forcibly brought to the attention of our Government, and the Guelphs and Hapsburgs should be made to understand that the doctrine of "once a citizen always a citizen" is exploded.

RISK & JOHNSON.—Our readers can scarcely have missed noticing the large double column advertisement of Risk & Johnson, dealers in stoves, marble mantles, hollow ware and turners' stock. This firm being the agent of the Peerless and Capitola stoves, no better bargains can be obtained at the North than from them. They have also secured the agency of one of the largest mantle manufactories in the country, and to finer or more ornate mantle pieces can not be found anywhere than at Risk & Johnson's, 306 Main street.

Joe Locke, 22 Jefferson street, has just received Harper's Bazar, Southern Society, Waverley Magazine, and the Southern Home Journal, one of the best literary papers published; he has all the back numbers; all of its contributors are Southern. Joe also has the German Leslie, Belletrisches' Journal, Police News and Gazette, Courier des Etats Unis, Semi Literari, Boss Ball Chronicle, Weekly Herald and Dashaway Book, Wilkes' Spirit, Turf, Field and Farm, Leslie's Magazine, Comic Monthly for January, Phunny Phellow, Budget of Fun, Parson's Magazine for February's also, Basil Duke's new book, "Morgan's Cavalry." A full supply of books, stationery, etc., etc., always on hand.

A GOOD STORY.—We heard the following yesterday, and although we have heard it before under different guise, we can assure our readers that it is a genuine anecdote, and really occurred. A negro who was well stricken in years, had worked all the day of election for Pitch, and went home at night feeling enthusiastic and certain that his man in had been elected, and that he stood a chance of having the pleasure of looking at a Radical mayor. When he woke next morning, he was astonished to find that his favorite was booked for Salt river, and feeling very despondent, he met him down town during the day, when the following colloquy ensued:

Negro—Mr. Fitch I feels mity bad dis morning; I feels as if I was free no more, case de Conservative Leftwich am elected ober you.

Fitch—Do not feel despondent, you are as free and as good this moment as I am.

Negro—Yes, marster Fitch, I knows I'se as good and free as you am; *but I want to be as free and good as de Conservatives.*

PERSONAL.—Mr. Edwin Booth and party are at the Overton.

Major General Fagan, of Arkansas, is in town and staying at the Gayoso. All who have the honor to know the gallant gentleman will be pleased to learn the fact, and his thousands of friends in this city will flock to greet him.

Colonel N. E. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, arrived in town yesterday, and has taken rooms at the Overton.

Mr. Sam. A. Lewis, ticket agent of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, is in town, and his friends can find him at the Overton.

We were pleased to meet on the streets yesterday Mr. J. H. McVicker, the manager and proprietor of McVicker's Chicago theater. He does not look as we are glad as he did a month or so back, when he was fighting Deagle's Tale of Enchantment in our courts.

B. Vaccaro and Miss Celestine Sturla were married last night at St. Peter's and St. Paul's church by the Rev. Father Lilly. It is with no common feelings of gratulation that we wish this happy couple "God speed" on the, to them, untried voyage of matrimony on which they have embarked. If untoward fate should wreck their bark of happiness, we will have the consolation of knowing that they deserved as bliss as is but seldom vouchsafed to man, for there are none more accomplished in all that goes to make up the gentleman than he, or any possessing in a greater degree than she those heavenly qualities which, like a coronal, should grace the brow of "God's last, best gift to man."

Dan Costello and E. H. Howps, the great showmen, arrived in town yesterday and are staying at the Gayoso House.

The following gentlemen are guests at the Gayoso: Colonel Clay Taylor, St. Louis; Colonel H. C. Chambers, Mississippi; General J. F. Fagan, Little Rock, Arkansas; Judge A. C. Clayton, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Judge R. W. Walton, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Colonel W. F. Bartley, New Orleans; Colonel D. C. Herndon, Mississippi; Colonel J. H. Irby, Mississippi; Colonel J. E. Eskridge, Virginia.

Dry goods merchants will find bargains at Menken Bro's. 1w

THE COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen Last Night.

Adoption of the Salaries for the City Officers.

The Positions to be Filled on Saturday Next.

The Board met last night at seven o'clock, according to adjournment, with President Swayne in the Chair.

On the roll being called the following Aldermen answered to their names: Powers, Glancy, Joyce, Wickersham, Black, Brown, Cartwright, O'Donnell, Ruffin, Renner, Passmore, Moffit, McDavitt and Peck.

Alderman Passmore presented the report of the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the protests against Michael Burke taking his seat from the Fifth Ward; as also that against C. W. Ellis and P. A. Cicalla. It recited that in the case of C. W. Ellis, he was a resident of the Tenth Ward at the time of its formation, and therefore entitled to his seat; in the case of Cicalla, the Committee reported that he had produced his naturalization papers, and the only grounds of the protest being that he was not a citizen of the United States, it therefore fell to the ground. In the Fifth Ward case the report was that none of the contestants were entitled to the seat. Holst because he had neglected to take the oath, and Burke and Cohen because neither had received a majority of the votes cast, and the seat should be declared vacant, and in support of their opinion quoted a section of the code bearing them out.

Alderman Ruffin moved that the new Aldermen not sworn in last night be now required to take the oath. Carried.

Mayor Leftwich then swore in Aldermen Ellis, and Cicalla.

Alderman O'Donnell moved that the Board proceed to elect an Alderman from the Fifth ward. Carried.

He then moved that J. C. Holst be declared the Alderman elect from that ward, which was carried with but few dissenting voices.

Alderman Holst was then sworn in by Mayor Leftwich.

Alderman Passmore, from the special committee appointed to fix the salaries of the city officers, made the following report:

City Controller	$1,500
City Engineer	4,000
Secretary of Board	1,200
City Inspector	2,400
Treasurer	2,000
City Engineer's assistant	1,500
2 messengers (each)	1,000
Keeper of Court and Market Square	2,000
Special Physician	1,000
Chief of Fire Department	2,000
7 sub engineers	2,800
Captains	2,100
City attorney	2,000
Sergeant at Arms	1,200
1 assistant	1,000
2 messengers (attorneys)	1,200
Dredge boat keeper	1,000

And that the offices of the City Purveyor, City Physician, the city dispensaries and the stable keeper of the city be dispensed with, and that the horses of the city be let out to be fed on contract.

Alderman Glancy moved that the salary of the dredge boat keeper be raised to twelve hundred dollars.

Alderman McDavitt opposed the increase of the salary, and said it were better to sink the boat than pay a higher salary for taking care of it; that economy should guide this Board in all its acts, for such a course alone could bring the city out of its present bankrupt condition.

Alderman Peck replied that the keeper of the dredgeboat was as much entitled to a living salary as any other public officer, and that fifty dollars a month would pay no white man for holding such an office—it might pay a nigger, and if it was the intention of the Board to place such positions below what white men could take them for, he wanted to know it.

Alderman Passmore also took grounds against the increase of salary, and declared himself in favor of retrenchment, and asserted that the report of a Committee must ignore the principle of placing pets in office at large salaries, if it was to be a success. The keeper of the dredgeboat was only employed part of the time, and he could attend to other business, if he saw fit. The city was bankrupt, and an inefficient Finance Committee in the last Board of Aldermen were wholly and entirely responsible for it. They had positively done nothing to relieve the credit of the city, and when their chairman was called upon, by resolution, to do something, he either passed it by or assured the Board inability to do anything; and he had come to the conclusion that it was better to have no committees at all than inefficient ones.

Alderman Glancy again responded, in which he denounced the policy of cutting down the salaries of poor men below what they could live for, and in language more expressive than elegant gave vent to his strong feelings on the nigger question.

Alderman Passmore wished to know why Alderman Glancy was so pertinacious on the subject of the dredge boat keeper and paid no attention to the other officers whose salaries had been cut down. The Controller had been reduced one half, and yet we hear no word of expostulation against this. It seemed that the opposition to the report was in favor of some whom he wished to place in office as the keeper of the dredge boat.

The chair called Alderman Passmore to order, declaring that no personal allusions could be allowed.

Alderman Passmore said that he was not aware that he had made any, but if he had used the language above he would apologize to the Board for it.

The report was finally received, Alderman Glancy calling for the vote to be placed on record—ayes, 17; nays, 2.

Alderman Ruffin then moved that the report be adopted. Carried.

The Chair then suggested that it would be well for the Aldermen from the Tenth ward to decide by lot in regard to their term of office. The lots were placed in a hat, and Alderman Ellis won the long term.

The Chair then remarked that it was made his duty, by the by-laws governing the Board, to report as soon as possible the standing committees of the Board, which he did, as follows:

Committee on Improvements—Aldermen Powers, McDavitt, Lemon, Johnson, Black, Cartwright, Holst, Ruffin, Moffett and Ellis.

Committee on Accounts—Aldermen Passmore, Peck, McDavitt and Moffett.

Committee on Finance—Aldermen McDavitt, Ruffin, Wickersham, Brown and Passmore.

Alderman Passmore asked to be excused from serving on that committee.

The Chair decided that question would be a subject for the future consideration of the Board.

Committee on Ordinances—Aldermen Johnson, Passmore, O'Donnell, Cicalla and Renner.

Committee on Wharfage and Landings—Aldermen Wickersham, Powers, Moffett, Ruffin and Holst.

Committee on Fire Department—Aldermen Holst, Johnson, Black, Ellis and McDavitt.

Committee on City Printing—Aldermen O'Donnell, Cartwright, Moffett, Joyce and Renner.

Committee on Markets—Aldermen Lemon, Peck, Cartwright, Joyce and Black.

Committee on Bonds—Aldermen Ruffin, Wickersham, McDevitt, Peck and Johnson.

Committee on Gas—Aldermen Cicalla, Joyce, Moffit, Glancy and Holst.

Committee on Public Parks—Aldermen Brown, Cicalla, Powers, Passmore and Johnson.

Committee on Paving—Aldermen Black, Lemon and Moffett.

Committee on Claims—Aldermen Moffett, Passmore, Wickersham, Ruffin and O'Donnell.

Alderman Johnson—As a former meeting of the Board an ordinance was introduced in relation to the bonding city officers which had passed its first reading, and he moved to now take it up and dispose of it.

Chairman Swayne ruled that it could not be taken up, as, no matter what progress it had received in the last Board, it would not affect this.

No appeal being taken from this decision, the question was passed over.

Alderman Powers submitted the bond of Robert Good, which [was referred to the Bond Committee.

Alderman Passmore introduced an ordinance abolishing the office of City Purveyor, which passed its first reading, and on motion the rules were suspended, and it was passed finally.

Alderman Passmore introduced a resolution abolishing the office of stable keeper of the city, and other offices recommended in the report of the Committee on Salaries. Adopted.

Alderman Johnson presented a petition from Mr. Hood, asking that he be refunded a certain discount on scrip. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Alderman Passmore moved that the Council adjourn until Saturday, which was carried.

Look for A. McC. W. C.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Two Men Cut on Jefferson Street Last Night.

About ten o'clock last night Jefferson street resounded with the cry of "Murder!" and hurrying to the scene, we found a man, whose name we could not learn, crying "watch and murder," and bleeding freely from a severe gash in the front part of the neck. When we caught up to him, he was on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Second streets, and bleeding lustily. In a few seconds a man named John Adams approached him, and he struck him or shoved him off, and they both went toward the southwest corner of Jefferson street. When near the curbstone, the stranger who had been cut first, made an attack on Adams, striking him in the jaw, in the neighborhood of the jugular, inflicting a frightful gash. He struck at Adams again, but only pierced his clothes in the neighborhood of the shoulder. He then turned and ran up Jefferson, through the express office alley and escaped although hotly pursued by a couple of policemen. Adams was taken to Hodges' drug store, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Hodges, from whence he was transferred to the stationhouse. He did not know or refused to give the name of the man whom he had stabbed, and who returned the compliment to him.

GARROTING.

A Man Garroted in His Wagon, and Robbed.

Last night, about eleven o'clock, on the corner of Main and Jefferson, a baggage wagon driver, named Kremer, who was under the influence of liquor at the time, was robbed in his wagon, as he was coming into Jefferson street. We heard the cries, and when we reached the scene, Kremer was lying in the bottom of his wagon, with his pockets turned inside out. A hackman on the opposite corner had seen a man dressed in soldier's clothes, whose name is Frank Brown, jump out of the wagon, and he pointed him out to the police, who took him into custody. Kremer was too drunk to be able to give any intelligible account of the affair, but we suppose it will be developed this morning.

Ladies, don't fail to look at those fine cloaks and shawls at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams, at the great closing out sale of the season. They must be sold regardless of cost or value.

THE REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

Very Interesting Facts and Statistics.

We have received through the politeness of Mr. Francis Foster, City Engineer, a copy of his report, published under a resolution of the Council, from which we make the following extracts:

The report opens with some sensible extracts of George Stealey, Esq., the Engineer of Louisville, Kentucky, on the subject of grades, and conclusively shows on this vexed question that cities commence with villages, the acts of the village become errors in the town, and grow into permanent evils as they mature into cities. In this progression, private and public convenience and interest are exerting an increasing control, and a better judgment has frequently to yield, though reluctantly, to their influence or agency.

THE STREETS.

In the original plan of the *Town of Memphis* the proprietors very wisely had in view its growth, as well as the convenience of the *future* inhabitants, in the plan and width of the streets and alleys. Front and Main streets are eighty-two and one-half (82½) feet wide, and all other streets in the original plan are sixty-six (66) feet wide, with the exception of the old county roads, which were widened so far as the improvements thereon would permit.

The original proprietors of Chelsea, of the Overton Tract and of Fort Pickering have had an eye to the future, both in the plan and liberal width of the streets. Many of the streets in South Memphis, and in the subdivisions east of Bayou Gayoso, especially the Bradford subdivisions, as to plan and width, are subjects to unfavorable criticism. DeSoto street, which is one of the principal thoroughfares from Union street south, between Second and Wellington streets, is only forty (40) feet wide. Main street, from Beale to Trezevant, is eighty (80) feet wide, and from thence south to Calhoun street, is only sixty (60) feet wide; while on the Overton Tract, further south, it is eighty (80) feet wide. In the Bradford subdivision some of the streets are sixty (60) feet wide at one end and fifty (50) feet at the other end, and so placed on record, with all the angles necessary to conform with the property lines of some old "country lot," which were probably based on the lines from some tree to the corner of a fence, and thence to another tree, etc., without any reference whatever to a base line, or in conformity with the general plan of the city.

In many of the oldest streets of the city—such as Main and Second—the grade is irregular, having been established in pieces, at different times, without reference to the proper fall for surface drainage, or producing the fall transversely at the intersections with other streets. Hence in the prosecution of the pavement, now under contract, it has been impossible to induce a regular contour in the transverse section of the streets, in many instances one side of the street being nearly flat, and the side immediately opposite having more curvature than is desirable. The interposition of the double track of the street railway aggravated and augmented the above-mentioned difficulties, which have been overcome as far as possible under the circumstances.

STREET PROFILES.

Quite a number of the street profiles are missing from the office, and the following are mentioned:

Auction street, Avery street, part of Boundary avenue (or Town Reserve avenue) part of Clinton street, Bradford street, part of Court street, Calhoun street, Concord street, Cypress street, DeSoto street, Dock street, Echols street, part of Elliott street, Front street, Fulton street, part of Fourth street, Gosiea street, Hernando street, High street, Hotel street, Hawley street, part of Jefferson street, Jones avenue, Jessamine street, part of Lauderdale street, Locust street, part of Market street, part of Manly street, part of Madison street, part of Mulberry street, part of Orleans street, part of Pontotoc street, part of Robeson street, part of St. Martin's street, part of Second street, part of Third street, part of Union street, Wellington, Walnut and Vine streets.

The following sheet profiles although on file have not been adopted by the Board of Aldermen:

Adams street, Beale street, part of Commerce street, part of Exchange street, part of Jackson street, Market avenue, part of McCall street, part of Monroe street, old Madison street, Poplar street, Quimby street, Thornton Avenue, Turley street, Winchester avenue and part of Winchester street.

THE PAVEMENTS.

The construction of safe and durable pavements is always and always will be a matter of the first importance, and much attention is devoted to this subject in this report, and it is conclusively proven from its pages that the Nicolson is the best pavement for the future, both in point of cost and durability. There have been laid down during the year 102,783 square yards of Nicolson pavement at a cost of $414,483,61, the portion of which has to be paid by the city will be $120,684.42. In the matter of stone pavements there has been 21,971 25 square yards laid down at a total cost of $101,721,90, the city proportion of which is $38,988,40.

DOCKAGE AND WHARF.

During the last five years the Mississippi river has been making encroachments on the landing, from the mouth of Wolf river to the foot of Jefferson street. At the foot of Market, street between Front and Main streets one hundred feet of the landing have been washed away, and during the years 1864 and 1865 it became necessary to take up and remove eight thousand yards of pavement. Previously, about seven thousand yards had been saved. This bank, into the river, making about fifteen thousand yards of paving lost, which cost the city about $37,000.

He recommends the building of heavy ripraps, until a complete protection is formed, so that the current will be prevented from undermining or cutting the bank, and is confident that if a breast water is built near the mouth of Wolf river it will prevent the bank from caving; and in this connection he also recommends the paving of the wharf between Union and Court streets.

STREET RAILWAYS.

He is of opinion that the rail required by the contract with the city is not employed by the railway company in laying their tracks, and recommends that in all future work the "H rail" be used, and that transverse planking be introduced under the road bed, and that the stringers rest on the planking of the road bed, dispensing with the ties. There are 6 56-100 miles of street railway now laid and in operation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The expenses of the Engineer's office for the year was $92,282 36. The following streets have been surveyed and plats prepared for the Commission, but none of them have, however been yet opened: Fourth street, from Court to Madison; Gayoso street, from DeSoto to Wellington; Hernando street, from Union to Beale; Lauderdale street, from Poplar to Adams; Monroe street, from Wellington to Memphis and Charleston railroad; Robeson street, from present terminus to Boundary avenue; Talbot street, from St. Martin to Causey; Washington street, from present terminus to Boundary avenue; Wellington street, from Union to Beale; Yates, from Main to avenue, to be widened from Washington to Adams.

There are nineteen bridges which need repairing, the cost of which will amount to about $3,470. There are 331 gas lamps in the city, the cost of lighting which was $17,434 75, and during the past year there were but thirty-two new lamps erected. There are fifty-four cisterns in the city, two of which are reported as very bad, eight as bad, one as leaky and the rest as good. These cisterns will hold 38,405 barrels of water. The former limits of the city comprised an area of one thousand four hundred and sixty (1,460) acres, with sixty-one and sixty-three-hundredths (61 63-100) linear miles of streets and alleys. The Ninth ward comprises an area of nine hundred and twenty-nine (929) acres, with twenty-four and thirty-six hundredths (24 36-100) lineal miles of streets and alleys. The Tenth ward comprises an area of one thousand five hundred and seventy-one (1,571) acres, with forty-eight and twenty-hundredths (48 20-100) lineal miles of streets and alleys. Thus it will be seen that the present city occupies an area of three thousand nine hundred and fifty-one (3,951) acres, with one hundred and thirty-four and nineteen-hundredths (134 19 100) lineal miles of streets and alleys.

The report as a whole is very elaborate, and bespeaks much industry on the part of the city engineer, and his able assistant, Captain Ike Hood, who has been unremitting in attending to the duties of his office.

Important to Cotton Shippers.

At the request of Major C. S. Severson, Deputy Collector of the Third collection district of Mississippi, we publish the following order, issued by Collector Steadman, at New Orleans, from which shippers and planters will see what is necessary to be done in all shipments to New Orleans. We would further inform the parties interested that cotton can be shipped here as heretofore. The following is the order of General Steedman—viz:

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
FIRST DISTRICT LOUISIANA.

The attention of transportation companies is called to the following requirements of the Internal Revenue regulations in regard to cotton. A departure therefrom will cause the seizure of cotton, and the transportation companies will be visited with such penalties and disabilities as are prescribed in the laws and regulations:

1. A properly classified copy of manifests or way bills so far as relates to cotton, must be furnished the Assessor of the District. The manifest or way bill to be certified to as correct by the proper officer of the transportation company, who will be held strictly accountable for its correctness.

2. All tags accompanying permits must be sent to the Assessor's office with satisfactory explanations as to the lots of cotton to which said tags belonged.

3. That all bales of cotton represented as weighed must be marked with the weight of cotton, and the regulations as regards tagging must be strictly complied with.

4 All tags accompanying cotton, whether it be prepaid or not, will be inserted by the Government weigher, and the consignee will be required to pay both for the weighing and tagging; and all cotton coming into this district without tags, even if prepaid, will be tagged and weighed, and the owner or holder of the cotton will be required to pay for the tagging and weighing.

5. No cotton to be removed on its arrival at this port without the permit of the Collector of the First District of Louisiana.

6. No collections will be permitted in this district by collectors of other districts.

JAMES READY,
Assessor First District Louisiana.
JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Collector First District Louisiana.

OVERTON HOTEL, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.—This new and spacious hotel, pleasantly situated on Main street, the great business thoroughfare of the city, is now complete in all its appointments, and cannot be surpassed for elegance and comfort by any hotel in the South or West. The proprietor, late of the Planter's Hotel, Augusta, Georgia, pledges himself to give entire satisfaction to its patrons by keeping strictly a *first class hotel.*

Im S. B. ROBBINS & Co.

All you economical housewives who want prints at 12½c; 4-4 bleached domestics, 10c; Canton flannels at 30 cents; towels, crash table cloth, call on M. Kraus & Co., No. 218 Main street. Their great closing out sale still continues.

Gayoso House has reduced board from $4 to $3 per day. See advertisement.

Important to gentlemen who need the following: Shirts, undershirts, drawers, socks neckties, and a complete stock of furnishing goods. Call at the great closing out sale of the season, where you get them at half price, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Gayoso House has reduced board from $4 to $3 per day. See advertisement.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*William Hunter, Judge.* Stands adjourned until next Monday, January 13th, 1868. The AVALANCHE contempt case will then be finally disposed of by the Court.

LAW COURT—*James G. Pierce, Judge, etc.* The calendar of cases set for trial to-day is as follows:

732 Keadly vs Jetty.
733 Ellis et al vs Gibson.
732 Followell vs Hickman.
733 Odell, Taylor & Co vs Franks.
732 Lewis & Co vs Loderick.
734 Levy vs Martin.
735 Cahl, administrator, vs Grant.
736 Same vs same.
737 Same vs same.
738 Same vs same.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor, etc.* The orders and decrees entered on yesterday were:

Barodrie vs Barodrie; divorce decree.
Lyden vs Flannery; decree for sale.
Heath vs Heath; reference to Clerk and Master.
Miller vs Pettit; fi. fa. decree.
Clark vs Hay et al; order dismissed.
Butler vs Johnson; supers-deas dismissed.
Crenshaw vs Walkins; demurrer overruled.
The cases set for hearing to-day are as follows:
Barry vs Gibson.
Cobb vs Gibson.
Thornhill vs Gibson.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.* Stands adjourned until Thursday, January 9th, 1868. On yesterday Judge Waldran heard in part the case of the State vs. T. L. Martin, on a peace warrant sworn out by F. T. Hughes, wherein he alleges that Martin drew a pistol and threatened to take his life. The witness, sworn on yesterday, proved that while Martin was in the hands of the officer, Hughes followed him around with a brickbat, and then the difficulty took place. The case stands adjourned over to to-day at three o'clock p.m.

HOGEMAN'S GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—Our oil has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and is warranted pure New Foundland cod. Its superiority over that prepared on the seashore, is shown by the numerous cures performed by it when the inferior oils had been tried without effect. Prepared by Hogeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York. Sold by druggists generally. 1m

Look for A. McC. W. C.

Irish linens, of the best makes, at Menken Bro's. 1w

Dr. W. E. Rogers has removed his office to No. 284 Main street, opposite the one he formerly occupied. 3t

The great rush still continues at the closing out sale of M. Kraus & Co., No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Osnaburgs and domestics at the great sales of Menken Bro's. 1w

Stock sales daily at the Arcade. To use Mr. Cayce's words, the Arcade is the place to trade. 1w

INVALID SPIRITOON.—This useful article is creating great excitement at the Arcade. 1w

Merchants wanting to replenish their stock of dry goods should go to Menken Bro's. 1w

Towels and sheetings at the sale of Menken Bro's. 1w

Gayoso House has reduced board from $4 to $3 per day. See advertisement.

We refer to the advertisement of J. Dolfinger & Co., in another column, they offer their entire stock and factores for sale. This is a rare opportunity and a paying investment. 1w

Choice Bed Blankets, very cheap, Menken Bro's. 1w

French corsets, direct from Paris. Ladies are invited to examine them at Menken Bro's. 1w

Fine Empress clothes and poplins, still lower, at Menken Bro's. 1w

COAL! COAL! COAL!—For superior Pittsburg coal leave your orders at Bigley, Mellersh & Co.'s, No. 25 South Court. 1m

Black Silk $1 25 per yard. Menken Bro's 1w

CHANGE OF TIME.—The attention of passengers is directed to the fact that another change has been made in the running time of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad. Commencing to-day, trains arrive and depart as follows: New Orleans express will arrive at 3:25 p.m., and depart at 4:10 p.m.; Sardis accommodation will arrive at 10 a.m., and depart at 1:50 p.m.; Freight will arrive at 3:15 p.m., and depart at 5:45 a.m. The express will run through to New Orleans and back daily, making connections at Grenada daily except Sundays. The time to New Orleans is twenty-three hours and fifty minutes. Passengers for New Orleans and other points South will consult their own interest by going over this route, which is splendidly managed. 3t

Merchants and planters, be sure to look at the bargains at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street. Their goods will and must be sold regardless of cost or value.

Get your mince pies and New Year's cakes at Berton's confectionary, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets. Every body speaks of Berton's bread, cakes and confections. Try them. 3t.

Ten dollars a day made by any one with my patent stencil tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. Fulham Springfield, Vermont.

M. Kraus & Co., 218 Main street, have brought from their wholesale to their retail department a large lot of new goods, which must be sold immediately regardless of cost or value.

The greatest closing out sale of the season at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams. Their salesmen have positive orders to sell goods regardless of cost or value.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.

BUSINESS—WEATHER—RIVERS.

The weather yesterday was cloudy and chilly, with sleet and rain. The river is rising rapidly, and is almost bank full. At St. Louis the weather has turned cool again, with the river falling and only five feet in the channel to Cairo. The Ohio was rising rapidly at Louisville last night, with thirteen feet eight inches in the canal. The Arkansas is rising at Little Rock, with three feet in the channel. White river is swelling, with seven feet six inches in the channel.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer H. S. Turner, St. Louis.
" P. W. Strader, Louisville.
" Rubicon, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer H. S. Turner, St. Louis.
" Rubicon, St. Louis.
" St. Patrick, Evansville.
" Commercial, White river.
" General Quitman, New Orleans
" P. W. Strader, New Orleans
" Mollie Hambleton, St. Francis.

IN PORT.

Centralia, Natoma, Florence Traber.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the wharf yesterday was extremely dull. The inclement weather cheeked shipments, and the levee was generally deserted by laborers and drays. The Commercial cleared for White river with a good trip, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather.

The St. Patrick cleared for Evansville with 1066 bales of cotton, and a splendid passenger trip.

The H. D. Turner came in from St. Louis with a fair trip, and returned to St. Louis last night with a fair passenger trip.

The General Quitman cleared for New Orleans with a slim trip. Captain White judiciously declined to carry cotton for the rates offered, and left here light in preference. Steamboat agents working for outside packets cut the prices down to a dollar and a quarter per bale to New Orleans, and probably signed the bills of lading for a dollar and a quarter and gave a rebut of twenty five cents per bale. Owing to the scarcity of freight on the upper rivers accommodation are taking cotton from here to New Orleans at any price. Thus it is that the merchants of Memphis, in connection with a few steamboat agents, drive away a local power which makes this port her terminus, and give their freight and prestige to outside boats that never benefit the interests of Memphis. The merchants of Memphis should by all means endeavor to sustain their regular packets and not give their freights to every craft that may encose to land at our wharf and endeavor to fill out here for New Orleans at low rates.

The Kate Hart is announced for Cairo Thursday and the Louisville for Louisville.

The P. W. Strader passed down yesterday for New Orleans.

The Rubicon passed up for St. Louis.

The Tennessee, on her last trip up to Cairo, on Saturday night, near Randolph, collided with the towboat Webster, losing a portion of one guard, twelve hogs and one horse overboard. She has laid up at Cairo for repairs, and consequently will lose a trip. She will not be down until next Tuesday.

The Vicksburg left New Orleans Saturday last, bound for this port.

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis left New Orleans Saturday evening on the Wild Wagener, en route to their homestead in Mississippi.

The splendid passenger steamer Centralia, Captain Scott, leaves to-day at five p.m. for Little Rock and all way points on the Arkansas. She has superb passenger accommodations, and is the regular United States mail packet. Messrs. James Thompson and Bob Shields, two gentlemen noted for their urbanity, have charge of the office.

The Countess is the regular New Orleans and Madrid and bends packet. She leaves to-day at five p.m., and will attend to all way business. Captain House commands, with Messrs. Kelsey and Sangster, two clever gentlemen, in charge of the office.

The Mississippi, Empire and Dexter are due from St. Louis.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Monday has the following:

"While Captain J. W. Rusk, of the steamer Emperor, was driving homeward, on the Lexington pike, near Covington, on Friday night, he was stopped by three ruffians, and robbed of a small amount in change and his watch, worth $200. One of the robbers, who was drunk, snapped a pistol at the Captain, but fortunately it missed fire."

PITTSBURG.—United States Inspectors Samuel Walker and George H. Atkinson, in their report for the quarter ending December 31, 1867, say: "Since October 1, 1867, we have inspected sixty steamers of all classes, viz: Passenger steamers ten; towing, forty-eight; ferry, one: total, sixty. These had an aggregate tonnage of 15,922 39-100 tons. Have issued licenses to ninety-six engineers and eighty-eight pilots. In making inspection and examination, found a number of boilers requiring repairs, and ordered full repairs to be made, which was speedily and cheerfully done. In no case was any objection made; all that the proper officers of the boats asked

DAILY AVALANCHE

HALLIDAY, HIXSON & CLUSKEY,
PROPRIETORS.
HALLIDAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
CLUSKEY,

Daily (open), per annum, in advance, $10; Weekly (open), per annum, in advance, $5. Weekly (close), per annum, in advance, $3. Single copies five cents. Advertisements inserted at $1 per square for first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Twenty cents per square for each insertion.

OFFICE:
Up stairs in Avalanche building, No. 24 Jefferson street, near the corner of Main.

LOYAL INDEMNITY.

Recent Decision of the Supreme Court Regarded in East Tennessee.

Prospect of Endless Litigation.

[Correspondence and Dispatch.]

KNOXVILLE, December 31, 1867.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee should have been rendered a few days since, in reference to the "liabilities of Confederate officers," &c., should tell the people by surprise is strange. A simple allusion to the recent legislation of the powers that be at the capital, is sufficient to convince any one of the design of the decision, and of its anticipation by the so called Legislature. It will be remembered that for some months strong efforts have been made by the Brownlow party to secure the passage of a bill to indemnify "loyal men" for losses they sustained during the late war, at the hands of the "rebels." This scheme failed, but only from the consideration that some Radicals were conscious that such a law would affect their own pecuniary interest, in the way of taxes. Since this scheme proved a failure, another must be resorted to in order to wreak the ends of the "loyalists" of East Tennessee. What then? A measure must be adopted which will hurry through the courts all cases for "damages, false imprisonment," &c., lest public opinion should become so changed as to render powerful appeals sufficient to obtain such desired verdicts before the courts. How must it be consummated? Pass an "act" giving to East Tennessee a special *criminal* judge to try all such cases. This was done. But how could this subserve the interest of a party? A party of men, who are seeking to get Southern men to Congress, with a knowledge of the fact that the Supreme Court of the State would deliver an opinion which would lead to almost endless litigation, and of a character which, in the face of the decision, would prove almost as lucrative as the original losses. It could not do otherwise than subserve their purpose. As the construction placed upon the conduct of the people of Tennessee lately in arms against the General Government now stands, there is no escape from prosecution upon the part of scarcely any citizen in the State who participated in the late revolution. And the prosecution cannot prove otherwise than successful, since there is no appeal from the Criminal Court; not any hope of success save before the Supreme Court of the United States. This the hungry hosts of East Tennessee well know, and hence nothing will be left undone to consummate the purpose of the last two years—that which a "stupid Legislature" failed to do for them.

The character of the litigation which has been inaugurated to counteract the spirit of persecution in East Tennessee is to be resumed with tenfold energy. There can be no other conclusion. Those who live in the country above Chattanooga, and who were in any manner identified with the late revolution, had best "make peace" with their neighbors or abandon the country. It does not make the least difference whether he was a soldier in East Tennessee, or served for four years along the Potomac or Rio Grande, so he is from East Tennessee is sufficient ground for some perjured Radical to bring a suit for "damages." As I write you I last, the public mind was undergoing a change for the better, but the decision of the Supreme Court put an end to all hope.

OBSERVER.

A MATTER-OF-FACT ROMANCE.

A Wife Assists her Husband in his Preparations for an Elopement.

On Wednesday evening of last week, the village of Whitney's Point, Browne county, was thrown into an extraordinary fever of excitement over the elopement of one of its most respected and most successful business men with a young lady who has been esteemed as a devout member of the Congregational church, and a successful teacher of music. The names of the parties in this transaction, in which all seem to have been equally agreed, are Mr. Simon S. Newell and his wife, and Miss Frances Thurston.

Mr. Newell has for years shunned the society of his wife at home, in consequence, it is alleged, of her peevishness and fault finding, and has worked early and late at his store, amassing, some say, a fortune of from $25,000 to $30,000 in the hardware and stove trade. Some time since he sold out his interest, and, with his family, consisting of his wife and two boys, moved into the house of Mr. John Thurston, father of the young woman already mentioned, where, it is thought, her sympathy for him first attracted his attention.

For several months past Mr. Newell has been busily engaged in settling up outstanding accounts and preparing for the elopement, of which his wife has all along apparently been conscious, and an abettor. Out of his abundant means he purchased a desirable house and lot, gave it to his wife, with $6,000 in money, and left in trust for his two boys, yet under age, the sum of $3,000 each.

On Wednesday evening, as the Syracuse train from the North passed through the village, the parties accompanied by their friends, who bade them a friendly farewell at the depot, took seats for Binghampton on their way South, where the pair intended to make a home, and to live in peace and quietness if they can.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

SENSATIONAL.

A Parallel to the Wilkes Booth Story.

The New York correspondent of the Waterford (Irish) *Mail*, under date of December 3, writes:

"Admiral Tegethoff, of the Austrian navy, is now *en route* for home, with what he believes to be the body of the unfortunate Maximilian. My connection with the Mexican agents in this country forbids my entering into minutiæ, but I can assert that the remains which will be honored by Austria are not those of the ill fated scion of the House of Hapsburg, but of Hamero, a noted bandit and guerrilla, who, in life, was not unlike poor Maximilian. The latter is pining in an obscure dungeon in Queretaro, fed with felon's food, and awaiting the arrival of welcome death. The night before his supposed execution, Juarez, uncertain of his own success in seeking the Presidency, and perhaps unwilling to imbrue his hands in royal blood, had the noble captive conveyed by stealth to a secret den, and substituted in his stead the ruffian Hamero, hoping, had he not succeeded in his political aspirations, to have made a fortune by delivering him to Austria."

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

A Radical paper is to be started in Jackson next week.

A Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange and Reading Room has been established at Woodville.

A Labor Union has been organized in Warren county after the plan of that in Madison parish, Louisiana.

There were only six deaths in Vicksburg last week, none of which were from yellow fever or cholera.

A Northern man, employed at McClain's Mill, near Meridian, was waylaid and shot at some nights since, by two negro men.

A negro at Vicksburg, Tuesday evening, shot another through the heart for some trifling matter, and was arrested for it.

A difficulty, says the Grenada *Sentinel*, occurred one night last week, between a black hearted and cowardly dog, named Tullidge, and a well known citizen, Robert Chatham, in which the latter gave the former a good and well deserved thrashing. Immediately afterwards, Mr. Chatham surrendered himself to the civil authorities. Major A. W. Allyn, commanding the post, took Mr. Chatham out of their hands and had him placed in confinement at the camp, refusing bail, and stating he did not recognize the civil authorities. This is an assumption of military power which shows the petty despot in the man who did it, and which will yet, as it has many *greater* men, cost him his position. "The military are the servants of the law," and they are not to interfere with the civil authority until it fails to perform its duty.

H. LEMON,
BRICK MASON AND PLASTERER
Lemon's Patent Grates Set.
ALL ORDERS left in S. Savid's, northwest corner of Second and Monroe street, will be promptly attended to; or at my residence on No. 11 Avery street. oct13

On Consignment
And for sale Low for Cash:
CHOICE CORN, HAY, OATS AND BRAN.
Choice Flour, Meal, Hominy and Grits.
Choice Hams and Meat, Pork, Bacon and Lard.
Choice Potatoes, Onions and Apples.
Also, best quality Lime, Cement, Plaster, etc., etc.,
At Great Western Produce Depot,
No. 2 Elliott Block.
oct9 W. P. WRIGHT.

MISCELLANEOUS
Good News for the Holidays.
Groceries, Green and Dried Fruits,
Preserves, Jellies,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,
AND
Confectioneries in all their variety,
WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and well assorted stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of LEMONS, FILBERTS, PECANS, BRAZIL NUTS, CURRANTS, RAISINS, CITRON, PICKLES, PICKLED PEPPERS of all kinds, SAUCES, PICKLES, CANNED FRUITS, NUTS, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other green fruits, and invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally to our stock, being confident that our lengthy business experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.
Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.
Our Candies will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guarantee it pure. We manufacture none but No. 1 articles, and trust this fact is appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrates.
Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders
L. BUCK & CO., Importers,
aug28 up and 102 Second street, corner of Madison

DIRECT IMPORTATION
WE have just received direct from Paris, France, an extensive assortment of
Fine French Perfumes,
Pomades, Hair Oils, Toilet Waters,
Colognes, Toilet Soap, etc., etc.,
From the justly celebrated house of VIOLET & CO., whose perfumes are considered par excellence the finest in the world.
ALSO,
Odors of Flowers, distilled by Chiris,
Who supplies the most celebrated perfumers of Europe and America with those odors for the manufacture of their perfumery.
ALSO,
Lubin's, Coudray's and Society Hygienique
Handkerchief Extracts,
Essences, Toilet Powder, Cosmetics,
Fine Hair Brusher, Combs, Tooth Brushes,
And every variety of Toilet Articles, which we import direct from the manufacturers, and are thus enabled to sell at prices at least twenty-five per cent lower than they have heretofore been offered.
WARD & LeGUERE, Druggists,
Corner Main and Adams Streets,
nov21 Opposite Worsham House.

TO COTTON SHIPPERS.
The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has just completed arrangements to
SHIP COTTON
TO
New York and all Eastern Cities
VIA
CHARLESTON, NORFOLK,
And by ALL RAIL via Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and will issue Through Bills of Lading to all points. GUARANTEEING TIME at the lowest rates, which are given by any other route, and with more advantages to shippers than by any other line. A day and night fast freight schedule having been put in operation, running through without break of bulk or detention shippers need apprehend no delay. We are determined to make this route a satisfactory one, the Shortest, Quickest, Cheapest and most desirable one to shippers from Memphis to all points. We have each signed the services of R. M. PATTERSON & SON, in connection with Wm. JOHN HUDSON, as Receiving Agents, who will give all information to shippers and sign Through Bills of Lading, at No. 278 Main street; also Wm. A. J. LOVE, Agent, at Depot.
SAM. TATE, President.
W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent.
J. C. LOVE, General Freight Agent. de16

Western & Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco Pipes, and the large st stock of Smokers' Articles in the SUB, CORNER SECOND AND JEFFERSON STREETS, Hirsch Block, Memphis, Tenn. Orders promptly filled.

GEORGE PHILLER & CO.
DEALERS IN
HIDES AND LEATHER
Adams Street, between Front and the River,
HAVE now on hand consignments of Leather direct from the manufacturers, consisting of
HARNESS LEATHER,
BRIDLE LEATHER,
SOLE LEATHER,
SKIRTING LEATHER,
KIP SKINS, ETC., ETC
HAVE, ALSO,
French and American Calf Skins.
WE ARE AGENTS FOR
RUSH & HOWARD'S,
(Buffalo, New York,)
Hemlock Sole Leather.
Have now in store One Hundred Rolls, which we can sell lower than it can be had elsewhere in this market. dst

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of
MACHINERY SUPPLIES
And a General Assortment of
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Machinists' Tools,
Belting, Packing, Horse Powers, etc.
SOLE AGENTS
Straub's Corn Mills,
E. Carver & Co.'s Cotton Gins,
Ingersal's Portable Cotton Presses,
Lane & Bodley's Saw Mills,
Wood & Mann's Portable Engines.
336 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

1867. GREAT 1867.
CENTRAL ROUTE VIA CAIRO.
Illinois Central Railroad and Connections.
"Blue Line."
THROUGH without change of cars to New York, Boston and other Eastern cities.
Rates will always be as low as by other responsible lines, and quick time made.
Through Bills of Lading to all points North and East.
No other freight line runs into or from Cairo, the entire facilities of the roads being devoted to the "Blue Line," which, being owned and controlled by the several railroads forming the route, give shippers the advantage of a thoroughly responsible carrier.
For rates and information apply to
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F. BACHLY,
Manufacturer of Gentlemen's
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,
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All kinds of Repairing Neatly Executed on Short Notice.
For Sale.
Bar Room Fixtures, Benches, Stage & Scenery,
NOW in the Falcon on the southeast corner of Main and Monroe streets, formerly known as
THE CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
Immediate possession given. For terms of sale apply to
D. NEWTON HART,
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FASHIONABLE
Boot and Shoemakers,
LINKHAUER & BRO. Agents.
THIS well known firm is now located at 301½ Second street, between South Court and Madison, opposite the Bill man House.

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GENERAL
Marine, Life & Fire Insurance Agent
No. 279 1-2 Main Street.
NONE but sound, solvent, and prompt paying companies represented.
PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Hartford, Connecticut.
S. D. McCLURE,
No. 16 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR
TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.
POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe and the southern portion of South America during any and all seasons of the year. oct6w

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The Company is now prepared to In all the first public patronage

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 17 Madison Street.
THIS Company is now doing a general Insurance business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.
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EUROPEAN
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF LONDON.
ORGANIZED, 1821
Agency Established at 65 Wall Street, New York, 1846.
Capital in Gold, : : : : $5,000,000
Surplus in Gold, : : : : 3,000,000
Policies Issued upon all the Improved Plans.
Death by Suicide, Hand of Justice or Duelling does not work Forfeiture of Policies in this Company.
Thirty Days' Grace Allowed on Annual Premiums.
GEORGE W. L. CROOK,
279 1-2 Main Street,
GENERAL AGENT FOR TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY
oct27

TENNESSEE STATE
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
A Home Company Devoted to Home Interests.
None but First Class Risks Taken—Policies Issued from One Month to Six Years.
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CALL at the office of the Company for full information whereby all real estate insurers can save FIFTY per cent. of their insurance account.
OFFICE:
UP STAIRS IN SELDEN BLOCK, 15 MADISON STREET
NINETY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE
TOTAL LOSSES PAID, $21,271,979 57.
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
JULY 1, 1867.
ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:
Cash on hand and in Bank $915,486 2
Real Estate 248,995 02
Mortgage Bonds 68,500 00
Bank Stocks 1,300,450 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other public securities 1,994,208 88
$4,509,639 72
Less Liabilities, Claims not due and unadjusted 277,566 46
Net Assets $4,233,289 26
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS.
Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.
Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.
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THE FRANKLIN
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Have resumed business under the following management:
Directors:
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Cashier. President.
Will receive Deposits, Discount Notes and Bills, and transact all business authorized by the Charter.
Corner of Jefferson and Front Streets,
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Something New
IN
SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.
PARALYSIS CAN BE CURED.
WE fully and freely invite all physicians and students of medicine of all schools, and also everybody else to come and examine our invention of a
Portable Equalizer.
We have demonstrated the fact that in Paralysis, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Weak Chests, Narrow Chests, Asthma, Weak Lungs, Weak Backs, Weak, Sore and Stiff Joints, Limbs, Curvatures of the Spine, and other spinal affections, Sciatica, Rheumatism of the Joints, Hip Disease, Partial Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Derangement of the Mind, Fresh Wounds, Contusions, Dislocations, Fractures, Incipient Consumption, Weakness, Impotency and all kinds of weaknesses of the generative organs, can be cured.
Testimonials from hundreds of the best physicians and citizens of this nation.
MEMPHIS, TENN., December 2, 1867.
Having sold all my right, title and interest to this county of the "EQUALIZER," to Drs. SAMUEL GILBERT and SILAS T. GILBERT, the latter being a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, I can fully and freely recommend them, as thoroughly competent and reliable, to all persons wishing treatment.
GEORGE HADFIELD, M. D.
Dr. GILBERT can be consulted at their office, No. 27 South side of Court Square. oct7

Royal Havana Lottery
OF Cuba, conducted by the Spanish Government; $300,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days; prizes cashed at Spanish Treasury. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
31 Wall street, New York.

TAILORS, CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
POWER & McGEOY,
MERCHANT TAILORS
228 Second Street.
Are just receiving their stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS;
Cloths, Over Coatings, Cassimeres.
Doeskins and Vestings, of Latest Styles.
Which we will make to order at reduced prices. Call and examine our goods and prices and be convinced. sept7
KEEP THE BALL MOVING!
Encourage Home Trade
J. H. WAGGENER & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
READY - MADE CLOTHING
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.,
No. 294 Main Street,
Clark's Marble Block.
OUR Goods are all entirely new, and we are determined to UNDERSELL any house in the city. We are no branch of any New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis or Louisville house. We BUY and sell the money we make of to invest in some NORTHERN city.
Our Tailoring Department Cannot be Excelled.
Suits made to order at very short notice and at the very Lowest Prices. Encourage HOME TRADE and give us a call, and if we can sell you we will. Reinvest your money at home. ENCOURAGE home trade if you wish to have a prosperous country.
J. H. WAGGENER & CO.,
oct29 294 Main street.

ALMY, MURRAY & RIDGELY.
MURRAY & RIDGELY.
(Late of Alexandria, Va.,)
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 31 MADISON STREET,
ARE just opening an entirely new stock of
Merchant Tailoring Goods.
We make every garment ourselves, and will guarantee satisfaction in every respect
CLOTHING
Young Men
Who cannot make money at clerking, can, with a little effort and a little capital, make money, surely and rapidly, by sale of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Come and see us and we will convince you.
J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
Agents for the United States.
CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
All Cost Houses to the contrary notwithstanding
EXAMINE OUR STOCK
Compare Prices and be Convinced
THAT YOU CAN GET
Better Goods for Less Money
THAN ELSEWHERE.
E. W. Caldwell,
Shelby Depot, says no housekeeper ought to be without FINLEY CHURN DASHER, and no one certainly will after one trial, for the selling sum of only 50. Ask Dr. Henry Dickey I. C. Love and General J. C. N. Roberts, of Hernando, what they would take for their FINLEY DASHERS if they could not get another. Perhaps they would surprise you with their answers. Retailed everywhere at $2 00 More agents wanted.
Eight Hundred and Seven
(807) FINLEY CHURN DASHERS sold in one week—all guaranteed and not one yet returned. "Old fogies," don't wait for fear that you may possibly be humbugged. No "Yankee humbug." If it does not perform all we promise for it, come and get your money again.
J. A. CAMERON & CO.
"Western Reserve"
And "Goshen" housekeepers and dairymen pronounce the FINLEY CHURN DASHER the best churning implement yet seen. Try it yourself, and you will be fully convinced Retail at $2 50.
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To arrive next week. Agents can be profitably employed. Our agents are all making money. You can do the same, if you will try.
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Of men can get most favorable agencies for Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, Maryland and California. Exclusive county agencies in almost every State in the Union. Good business push and perseverance, with a hundred or more dollars cash capital, will make MORE MONEY with one or more good counties in sale of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER than many "overshadowing establishments" with their thousands of capital. If you don't understand this declaration, call and be convinced
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Ask Rev. W. C. Johnson,
Of the Christian Advocate; Colonel E. Whitmore, of the Public Ledger; Dr. R. H. Rivers, of the Somerville Female College; Dr. M. W. Phillips, of the Southern Farmer, for their opinion of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER, and you will soon own one.
Fathers and Sons
Who have toiled all the year long for the "voter" and the tax gatherer, can, with LESS LABOR, with MORE PLEASURE, and with cash capital to the value of one good mule, drive a lucrative business, without rent, insurance, burglar safe, accountance, indorsements, or open accounts, by calling upon the Agents of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER, 321 Main street, Memphis.
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PRINCIPAL Depot for the Southern States for "FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER," at the popular CHINA HALL of
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The popular candidate for municipal honors, says butter is made at his house in less than five (5) minutes with the FINLEY DASHER. W. S. Waldran, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer Memphis and Little Rock railroad, uses the FINLEY DASHER. Ask him if he can now afford to do without it? Dr. J. Y. Cummings says butter is obtained at his house in from three to five minutes with the FINLEY DASHER. Go and get one and try it yourself. Price $3, cash.
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Who cannot make money at clerking, can, with a little effort and a little capital, make money, surely and rapidly, by sale of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Come and see us and we will convince you.
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Of the FINLEY CHURN DASHERS and try it. If not fully up to representation, return it and get your Three Dollars.
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(807) FINLEY CHURN DASHERS sold in one week—all guaranteed and not one yet returned. "Old fogies," don't wait for fear that you may possibly be humbugged. No "Yankee humbug." If it does not perform all we promise for it, come and get your money again.
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Have on hand
A Large Stock of Old Whiskies,
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McGIMSEY'S MAGIC SOAP.
It is a labor saving invention as well as an invaluable remedy in scurvy, scald head, eruptions of the skin and piles. Dandruff is removed from the head, the teeth whitened and corrupted gums and lovely breath. Stains effectually removed from carpets, furniture, oil cloth, paint, varnish or marble with the greatest facility and without injury to the material. It is a great saving of time and labor in washing clothes. It is the best shaving soap which will wash flannel without the ease of cotton or linen without fretting or shrinking. All these important objects can be effected without injury to the skin or the most delicate fabric. It possesses no deleterious qualities whatever. The world is challenged to produce a soap which possesses any valuable properties which this soap is so innocuous and safe. It is a home invention, and defies competition to any part of the world. It is manufactured entirely in Memphis, and its use is rapidly spreading throughout the south, and extending itself all over the Yankee States, North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica. Manufactured and for sale by D. McGIMSEY, Memphis, Tenn., and can soon be found at any respectable family grocery or drug store. The proprietor is determined that its manufacture shall keep pace with the rapidly extending demand for its use
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Grape Lands, Stone Quarries, Building Sites, etc., for Sale.
TEELEE ISLAND is situated on the west end of Lake Erie, in the extreme southern point of the Province of Ontario, about eight miles from the celebrated grape islands of Ohio, viz: Kelly's and the Put-in-Bay Group. Teelee contains about SIX thousand acres of arable land, and a large portion of this is now offered for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
The shores are washed by the blue waters of Lake Erie, filled with the finest Fish, bass, white fish, pickerel, etc., and while the lake affords the choicest sport for the disciple of Walton, it also warms our atmosphere and prolongs our season so that we have summer as long as Northern Georgia and Tennessee.
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The finest varieties of GRAPES, MELONS, PEACHES, etc., grow to a perfection unknown upon the mainland. We desire more especially to call the attention of the men of the South to this beautiful and fertile land, both because it is in that Canada which gives an asylum and a welcome to many of their number during the late war, and because from that war's disasters and the political change now in the land of their birth, no man's no longer affords them happy or profitable homes. A few Southern gentlemen are already with us, and we wish to form a colony of men of the south, who desire to enjoy a peaceful and a lucrative place of residence. Rich for culture and soil we are peculiarly adapted for raising the finest varieties of Grapes, and large fortunes are yearly made from this most profitable crop.
Our waters swarm with Fish, our woods with Game, and in Spring and Fall, Ducks, Geese, Snipe, etc., are plentiful.
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OUR RATES FOR COMPRESSING COTTON will be ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BALE which includes as before, one Drayage, Covering Sample Holes, and Five Insurance, while in our possession. All Cotton received prior to said date will be charged at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per bale for Compressing.
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Have the only complete stock of
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